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Annual Report
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION



FOR THE YEAR

1948

+

VOLUME I

+

Proceedings

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Washington, D. C.

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Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1949.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the *Annual Report* of the Association for the year 1948.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Secretary.*

Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1949.

SIR: As provided by law, I submit herewith the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for the year 1948. This is the only volume offered this year. It contains the proceedings of the Association for 1948 and the report of the secretary-treasurer for the Pacific Coast Branch for 1948.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Editor.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Organization and activities of the American Historical Association.....	VII
Act of incorporation.....	XI
Constitution.....	XIII
Officers and members of the Council for 1949.....	XVI
Committees and delegates for 1949.....	XIX
Ad interim appointments.....	XX
Pacific Coast Branch officers for 1949.....	XXII
Proceedings of the American Historical Association for 1948:	
Report of the sixty-third annual meeting.....	1
Minutes of the meeting of the Council, December 27, 1948.....	31
Minutes of the annual business meeting, December 29, 1948.....	34
Report of the Executive Secretary and Managing Editor for the year 1948.....	35
Report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year 1947-48..	42
Report of the auditors.....	49
Report of the Trustees.....	51
Draft budgets, 1948-49, 1949-50, unrestricted funds.	54
Statistics of membership.....	55
Committee reports for 1948.....	57
Other reports.....	71
Report of the Pacific Coast Branch.....	77

Organization and Activities

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association, incorporated by Act of Congress in 1889, is defined by its charter to be: *A body corporate and politic . . . for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America.* There are at present 5,200 members.

It is a society not only for scholars, though it has for the last half century included in its membership all the outstanding historical scholars in America, not only for educators, though it has included all the great American teachers of history, but also for every man and woman who is interested in the study of history in America. Its most generous benefactors have been nonprofessionals who loved history for its own sake and who wished to spread that love of history to a wider and wider circle.

LEADERSHIP

Among those who have labored as members and later served it also as President, the American Historical Association can list such distinguished names as George Bancroft, Justin Winsor, Henry Adams, James Ford Rhodes, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Henry C. Lea, John Bach McMaster, Frederick Jackson Turner, Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Channing, Woodrow Wilson, Charles M. Andrews, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Breasted, James Harvey Robinson, Carl Becker, and Charles Beard.

ANNUAL MEETING

It meets in the Christmas week in a different city each year to accommodate in turn members living in different parts of the country. The formal programs of these meetings include important contributions to every field of historical scholarship, many of which are subsequently printed. The meetings also afford an excellent opportunity for maintaining contacts with professional friends and for exchanging ideas with others working in the same field.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Association are many and their scope is wide. The *Annual Report*, usually in two volumes, is printed for the Association by the United States Government. It contains *Proceedings* and valuable collections of documents, generally in the field of American history. The *Ameri-*

can Historical Review, published quarterly and distributed free to all members of the Association, is the recognized organ of the historical profession in America. It prints authoritative articles and critical reviews of new books in all fields of history. The Association also cooperates with the National Council for the Social Studies in the publication of *Social Education*, one of the most important journals in America dealing with the problems of history teaching in the schools.

Besides these regular publications, the Association controls a revolving fund donated by the Carnegie Corporation out of which it publishes from time to time historical monographs selected from the whole field of history. It has as well two separate endowment funds, the income from which is devoted to the publication of historical source material. The Albert J. Beveridge Fund was established as a memorial to the late Senator Beveridge by his wife, Catherine Beveridge, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to about \$100,000, is applied to the publication of material relative to the history of the United States, with preference given to the period from 1800 to 1865. The Littleton-Griswold Fund was established by Alice Griswold in memory of her father, William E. Littleton, and of her husband, Frank T. Griswold. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to \$25,000, is applied to the publication of material relative to the legal history of the United States.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Association from time to time, through special committees, interests itself actively in promoting the sound teaching of sound history in the schools. It has done much and is doing more to collect and preserve historical manuscripts in public and private repositories. It has interested itself in developing the potentialities of the radio as an instrument of education, and it plans and directs historical radio broadcasts in which it seeks to combine the skill and popular appeal of the professional broadcaster with the learning of the professional scholar.

The Association maintains close relations with state and local historical societies. It has also organized a Pacific Coast Branch for members living in the Far West.

The Association participates in the support of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences* by contributing the income from the Andrew D. White Fund. This fund was established by the National Board for Historical Service at the close of the First World War.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

The American Historical Association is in a position to do significant and useful work not only in the advancement of learning but also in the SUPPORT of sound knowledge. It commands the resources of the

learned world, but it also recognizes the necessity of bringing the fruits of learning to the average American. It needs to be supported. Its endowment funds, amounting to about \$260,000, are carefully managed by a Board of Trustees composed of men prominent in the world of finance. Most of the income from this endowment is, however, earmarked for special publications. For its broader educational purposes it has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues. It has 5,200 members.

MEMBERSHIP

The American Historical Association welcomes to its membership any individual subscribing to its purposes. The annual membership, including subscription to the *American Historical Review*, is five dollars. The life membership is one hundred dollars. Membership application blanks may be secured by addressing the Executive Secretary, Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

PRIZES

The Association offers the following prizes:

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize, without stipend, is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, in manuscript or in print, in the field of European history.

The George Louis Beer Prize of about \$200 (being the annual income from an endowment of \$6,000) is awarded annually for the best work on any phase of European international history since 1895. Competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works in the English language actually submitted. A work may be submitted either in manuscript or in print.

The John H. Dunning Prize of about \$100 is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, either in print or in manuscript, on any subject relating to American history. In accordance with the terms of the bequest, competition is limited to members of the Association.

The Watumull Prize of \$500, is awarded biennially, beginning with 1949, for the best book originally published in the United States on any phase of the history of India. All works submitted in competition for this prize must be in the hands of the committee by July 1 of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of the books submitted must fall within the 2-year period ending December 31 of the year preceding the award.

All works submitted in competition for the above prizes must, unless otherwise stated, be in the hands of the proper committee by June 1 of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of printed monographs submitted in competition must fall within a period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years prior to June 1 of the year in which the prize is awarded.

The Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship, established at the annual meeting in 1945, is awarded annually, beginning in 1946, for the best original manuscript, either complete or in progress, on American history. By American history is meant the history of the United States, Latin America, and Canada. The fellowship has a cash value of \$1,500, plus a royalty of 5 percent after cost of publication has been met. The winning manuscript in each annual competition is published without cost to the author in the series of Beveridge Fund publications; other manuscripts also may be so published at the discretion of the committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund, which is charged with the administration of the fellowship. As small a part as one-half of the manuscript may be submitted at the time of application, but it must be accompanied by a detailed outline of the balance. The deadline for the submission of applications and manuscripts is July 1.

Act of Incorporation

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York, George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make bylaws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889]

Constitution

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. The name of this society shall be the American Historical Association.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. Any person approved by the Council may become an active member of the Association. Active membership shall date from the receipt by the Treasurer of the first payment of dues, which shall be \$5 a year or a single payment of \$100 for life. Annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the year to which they apply and any member whose dues are in arrears for one year may, one month after the mailing of a notice of such delinquency to his last known address, be dropped from the rolls by vote of the Council or the Executive Committee. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment of one year's dues in advance. Only active members shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the Association. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected by the Council as honorary or corresponding members, and such members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, an Executive Secretary, a Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*, and, at the discretion of the Council, an Editor and an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary, under the direction of the Council, to promote historical scholarship in America through the agencies of the Association. He shall exercise general oversight over the affairs of the Association, supervise the work of its committees, formulate policies for presentation to the Council, execute its policies and perform such other duties as the Council may from time to time direct.

SEC. 3. The other officers of the Association shall have such duties and perform such functions as are customarily attached to their respective offices or as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected in the following manner. The Nominating Committee at such convenient time prior to the 1st of September as it may determine shall invite each member of the Association to indicate his or her nominee for each of these offices. With these suggestions in mind, it shall draw up a ballot of nominations which it shall mail to each member of the Association on or before the 1st of December, and which it shall distribute as the official ballot at the Annual Business Meeting. It shall present to this meeting orally any other nominations for these offices petitioned for to the Chairman of the Committee at least one day before the Business Meeting and supported by the names of twenty voting members of the Association. The election shall be made from these nominations at the Business Meeting.

SEC. 5. The Executive Secretary, the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, the Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*, and the Editor shall be appointed by the Council

for specified terms of office not to exceed three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

SEC. 6. If the office of President shall, through any cause, become vacant, the Vice President shall thereupon become President.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. There shall be a Council, constituted as follows:

(a) The President, the Vice President, the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Managing Editor of *The American Historical Review*.

(b) Elected members, eight in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI, Section 2. These members shall be elected for a term of four years; two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

(c) The former Presidents, but a former President shall be entitled to vote for the 3 years succeeding the expiration of his term as President, and no longer.

SEC. 2. The Council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the Association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the Council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The Council shall make a full report of its activities to the Annual Meeting of the Association. The Association may by vote at any Annual Meeting instruct the Council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action directing the affairs of the Association as it may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. For the transaction of necessary business when the Council is not in session, the Council shall elect annually from its membership an Executive Committee of not more than six members which shall include the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer. Subject always to the general direction of the Council, the Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of Association interests and the carrying out of Association policies.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1. There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of five members, each of whom shall serve a term of two years. In the odd-numbered years, two new members shall be elected; if the even-numbered years, three; this alternation shall continue except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms. If vacancies on the Nominating Committee occur between the time of the Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct *ad interim* appointments.

SEC. 2. Elective members of the Council and members of the Nominating Committee shall be chosen as follows: The Nominating Committee shall present for each vacant membership on the Council and on the Nominating Committee two or more names, including the names of any persons who may be nominated by a petition carrying the signatures of twenty or more voting members of the Association. Nominations by petition must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee by November 1st. The Nominating Committee shall present these nominations to the members of the Association in the ballot distributed by mail as described above. The members of the Association shall make their choice from among these nominations and return their ballots for counting not later than the 20th of December at 6 p. m. No vote received after that time shall be valid. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the Washington office of the Association where they shall be kept for at least a year. The results of the election shall be announced at the Annual Business Meeting. In case of a tie, choice shall be made at the Annual Business Meeting from among the candidates receiving the highest equal vote.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the Association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest; neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries and the liability of the individual members of the board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by a majority vote of any regular business session of the Association or by a majority vote of the Council and may be adopted by a majority vote of the next regular business session, provided always that the proposed amendment and an explanation thereof shall have been circulated to the membership of the Association not less than twenty days preceding the date of the business session at which the final vote is to be taken. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary to arrange for the distribution of all such proposed amendments among the members of the Association.

Officers and Members of the Council

FOR 1949

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

CONYERS READ

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE PRESIDENT

SAMUEL E. MORISON

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

TREASURER

OLON J. BUCK

Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND MANAGING EDITOR

GUY STANTON FORD

Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

COUNCIL

EX OFFICIO

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, TREASURER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AND MANAGING
EDITOR

FORMER PRESIDENTS

HERBERT E. BOLTON

University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

MICHAEL I. ROSTOVITZ

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES H. McILWAIN

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

GUY STANTON FORD

Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM L. WESTERMANN
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

SIDNEY B. FAY
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

THOMAS J. WERTENBAKER
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

KENNETH S. LATOURETTE
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

ELECTED MEMBERS

AUGUST C. KREY
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (term expires 1949)

C. W. COLE
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. (term expires 1949)

J. G. RANDALL
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (term expires 1950)

CARL WITTKÉ
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (term expires 1950)

PAUL KNAPLUND
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (term expires 1951)

ARTHUR P. WHITAKER
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (term expires 1951)

A. E. R. BOAK
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (term expires 1952)

MAX H. SAVELLE
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (term expires 1952)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

THOMAS J. WERTENBAKER
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

SIDNEY B. FAY
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

KENNETH S. LATOURETTE

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CONYERS READ

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLON J. BUCK

Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

GUY STANTON FORD

Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

Committees and Delegates

FOR 1949

Board of Trustees.—W. Randolph Burgess, 55 Wall Street, New York City, *Chairman*—term expires 1951; Thomas I. Parkinson, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City—term expires 1952; Shepard Morgan, 18 Pine Street, New York City—term expires 1953; A. W. Page, 195 Broadway, New York City—term expires 1949; Stanton Griffis, Hemp-hill, Noyes & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York City—term expires 1950.

Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.—Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex, *Managing Editor*; Curtis P. Nettels, Cornell University—term expires December 1949; Lawrence H. Gipson, Lehigh University—term expires December 1950; F. C. Dietz, University of Illinois—term expires December 1951; Gray C. Boyce, Northwestern University—term expires December 1952; J. A. O. Larsen, University of Chicago—term expires December 1952; Robert J. Kerner,¹ University of California Berkeley—term expires December 1953.

Committee on Committees.—Charles A. Barker, Johns Hopkins University—term expires December 1950; S. Everett Gleason, Jr., 14 Craigie Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts—term expires December 1950; Robert J. Kerner, University of California, Berkeley—term expires December 1950; Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*); Thomas D. Clark,¹ University of Kentucky—term expires December 1951.

Committee on Honorary Members.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Alexandria, Va., *Chairman*; Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C.; Lewis Hanke, Library of Congress; Raymond J. Sontag, University of California, Berkeley; Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*); John K. Fairbank, Harvard University; Geroid T. Robinson, Columbia University.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Clarence H. Matterson, Iowa State College, *Chairman*; Sidney Painter, the Johns Hopkins University; Henry Cord Meyer,¹ Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize.—C. V. Easum, University of Wisconsin, *Chairman*; Howard M. Ehrmann, University of Michigan; Fletcher Green,¹ University of North Carolina.

Committee on the John H. Dunning Prize.—Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley, *Chairman*; Bell I. Wiley, Louisiana State University; David Potter,¹ Yale University.

Committee on the Publication of the Annual Report.—Lowell J. Ragatz, Ohio State University, *Chairman*; Richard J. Purcell, Catholic University; St. George L. Sioussat, Washington, D. C.; Philip Hamer, The National Archives; Solon J. Buck, Library of Congress (*ex officio*); Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*).

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund.—Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, *Chairman*; Dorothy Burne Goebel, Hunter College; Philip Davidson, Vanderbilt University; Henrietta Larson, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications.—Ray A. Billington, Northwestern University, *Chairman*; Raymond P. Stearns, University of Illinois; Paul W. Gates, Cornell University; George Howe, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.; Lynn M. Case,¹ University of Pennsylvania.

¹ New member this year.

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund.—Richard B. Morris, Columbia University, *Chairman*; John Dickinson, University of Pennsylvania; Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University; Mark D. Howe, Harvard University; Arthur T. Vanderbilt, 744 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Harvard University; Richard L. Morton, College of William and Mary; George Haskins, University of Pennsylvania; William B. Hamilton, Duke University.

Committee on the Watumull Prize.—Taraknath Das,¹ New York City, *Chairman*—term expires December 1951; Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin—term expires December 1950; Tyler Dennett, Hague, N. Y.—term expires December 1951.

Committee on Business Records.—Thomas C. Cochran, New York University, *Chairman*; William D. Overman, 302 East Catawba Avenue, Akron, Ohio; Oliver W. Holmes, The National Archives; Lewis Atherton, University of Missouri; Herbert O. Brayer, State Archives, Denver, Colo.; Richard Overton, Northwestern University; Arthur H. Cole, Harvard University; Ralph Hidy,¹ Forest Hills, N. Y.; Emmett J. Leahy,¹ New York City.

Committee on Documentary Reproduction.—Edgar L. Erickson, University of Illinois, *Chairman*; Cornelius W. de Kiewiet, Cornell University; Milton R. Gutsch, University of Texas; Warner F. Woodring, Ohio State University; Louis Knott Koontz, University of California, Los Angeles; Loren C. MacKinney, University of North Carolina; Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley; Austin P. Evans,¹ Columbia University; Easton Rothwell,¹ Stanford University.

Committee on Government Publications.—Jeannette P. Nichols, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*; Richard J. Purcell, Catholic University; Samuel F. Bemis,¹ Yale University.

Delegates of the American Historical Association.—*American Academy of Classical and Medieval Studies in Rome:* Austin P. Evans, Columbia University; T. Robert S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College. *American Council of Learned Societies:* Joseph Strayer, Princeton University—term expires December 1950. *Representative on American Year Book Supervisory Board:* Thomas C. Cochran, New York University. *International Committee of Historical Sciences:* Donald C. McKay, Harvard University; Samuel F. Bemis, Yale University. *Representatives on Social Education:* Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex (*ex officio*); Chester McArthur Destler, Connecticut College. *Social Science Research Council:* Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania—term expires December 1950; Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University—term expires December 1951; Elmer Ellis, University of Missouri—term expires December 1949. *National Historical Publications Commission:* Dumas Malone, Columbia University; Guy Stanton Ford, Library of Congress Annex.

The following ad interim appointments were made in 1948: Reverend Joseph A. Rock, S.J., of the University of Scranton was representative at the inauguration of Reverend Joseph E. Gallery, S.J., as president of the University of Scranton on February 23. Dr. James Miller Leake of the University of Florida was representative at the inauguration of Dr. Joseph Hillis Miller as president of the University of Florida on March 5. Professor A. D. Frank of East Carolina Teachers College was representative at the inauguration of Dr. John Decatur Messick as president of East Carolina Teachers College on March 6. Professor Earle Dudley Ross of Iowa State College was delegate at the observance of the Nineteenth Anniversary of the founding of Iowa State College on March 22. Dean E. McClung Fleming of Park College, Parkville, Mo., was representative at the inauguration of Dr. James L. Zwingle as president of Park College on March 31. Professor Willard A. Smith of the University of Toledo was representative at the inauguration of Dr. Wilbur Wallace White as president of the University of Toledo on May 11. Professor Waldemar Westergaard of the University of California, Los Angeles, was representative at the inauguration of Dr. Fred D. Flag, Jr., as presi-

¹ New member this year.

dent of the University of Southern California on June 11. Professor F. Roger Dunn of State Teachers College, Potsdam, N. Y., was representative at the installation of Dr. Jess Harrison Davis as president of the Clarkson Memorial College, Potsdam, on October 8. John Schwarz of Bowling Green, Ohio, was representative at the inauguration of Dr. William Terry Wickham as president of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, on October 9. Professor Kenneth S. Latourette of Yale University was delegate at the inauguration of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as president of Columbia University on October 12. Professor Walter F. Dorn of the Ohio State University was delegate at the observance of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Ohio State University on October 14-15. Professor John Lydenberg of Hobart College was representative at the inauguration of Dr. Alan Willard Brown as president of Hobart College on October 23. Professor Alfred P. James of the University of Pittsburgh was representative at the inauguration of the Reverend William Granger Ryan as president of Seton Hill College, Greensburg, on November 11.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OFFICERS FOR 1949

PRESIDENT

CARL F. BRAND

Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

VICE PRESIDENT

WALTER N. SAGE

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOHN H. KEMBLE

Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

COUNCIL

The above officers and—

COLIN B. GOODYKOONTZ

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

GEORGE H. GUTTRIDGE

University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

W. STULL HOLT

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Proceedings
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION
FOR
1948

THE SIXTH-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

I

The sixty-third annual meeting of the American Historical Association took place on December 28, 29, and 30 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. Eleven allied societies met jointly with the Association. Forty-five sessions were held during the three days, and the program carried the names of one hundred eighty-two persons, of whom one hundred and three delivered papers. Even so, there seem to have been none too many sessions to accommodate the assembled throng, for it was the fate of latecomers at many meetings to find standing room only, in some cases not even inside the doors.

Increased railroad fares and other high prices failed to dampen the annual conclave and outing. The final count showed a total of 1,332 persons registered, almost a hundred more than the previous high established at New York in 1946. Many who had attempted to reserve rooms at headquarters hotel were disappointed, not only because of the large total numbers, but because so many canny colleagues had reserved their rooms long before the program was mailed, though it was mailed in the second week of November. Members of the program and local arrangements committees, only too aware of the effects of inflation on people like themselves, were agreeably surprised to find that the cost of dinners and luncheon-conferences proved not too forbidding; almost all dinners and luncheons were booked to capacity, and 560 persons attended the presidential dinner. There were times when many wondered whether it is possible, on purely quantitative grounds, for the Association to go on in future years holding its annual meeting in any single hotel, in the way to which we have become accustomed.

The program committee, consisting of Shepard B. Clough, W. F. Craven, and Felix Gilbert, together with the undersigned as chairman, began its planning almost a year in advance. Relations were soon established with the local arrangements chairman, Dean Elmer Louis Kayser, who with his assistant, Robert Osborn Mead, bore the unenviable burden of foreseeing and coping with the problems of housing, registering, and bookkeeping, of arranging for the dinners and luncheons, for a certain number of events not listed on the printed program, for the publishers' exhibits, the publicity, and the innumerable details of the sort that seldom meet the eye. To Dean Kayser and his coworkers, to the management and to the waiters and other employees of the hotel, the Association is indebted for smooth operations in a situation that seemed sometimes to verge on the impossible. Those who were able to go will remember likewise with particular pleasure the trip to

the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where members of the Association and their wives visited the grounds and met the staff, transported both ways by Navy buses. To our host on this occasion, Rear Admiral J. L. Holloway, Jr., and to Captain Heffernan in Washington we must again express our appreciation.

The program committee, at the outset of its planning, attempted to provide as broad as possible a basis of participation in the program. A ground rule was adopted (to which a few exceptions were later made) that no one who had appeared on the program in the preceding two years should be invited to take part; the purpose was of course to favor those who had either never or not recently appeared. An especial effort was made to recruit younger scholars, on the theory that their introduction to professional associates was one of the most useful functions the convention could perform, but to mix them in the same sessions with scholars of established standing, who would be likely to draw audiences and would speak with authority on their subjects. It was also thought desirable to have a wide geographical representation, resisting the tendency to draw a very high proportion of participants from the region in which the convention was planned and held. Of the 182 persons who were finally scheduled as speakers, discussion leaders, or chairmen, the Middle Atlantic region supplied 29 percent, the Middle West 22 percent, New England and Washington, D. C., each 14 percent, the West 11 percent and the South 10 percent.

The year being 1948, it was decided to celebrate the centennial of the Revolution of 1848. At the same time it was obvious, in view of the diversity of interests within the Association, that this subject would lack appeal for many members; and the committee was aware of the widely felt critical attitude toward "unifying themes," especially themes involving the artificiality of centennials or other phenomena of the decimal system. It was decided to have no more than a third of the meetings deal with 1848; as it turned out eighteen out of forty-five meetings did so, so that the one third proportion was exceeded. About a third of the meetings were arranged by affiliated societies (thirteen meetings by eleven societies); and two bodies within the American Historical Association itself, namely the Conference on Latin American Studies and the Modern European History Section, planned and staged three of the meetings. The program committee owes its thanks to the individuals who planned these joint sessions. At the same time the committee undertook to limit these joint meetings to about a third of those carried on the official program, in the belief that to have more than this proportion would give an overspecialized and disunited character to the convention. The remaining sessions, those neither dealing with 1848 nor arising from affiliated bodies, were projected by the program committee, or by persons acting in its behalf, to give coverage to fields, areas, or periods which required attention. Among these categories of

meetings there was overlapping; two affiliated societies presented papers on 1848, and others, to the great satisfaction of the program committee, gave their attention to fields in which the coverage was otherwise too light. This was especially true of United States history. A final analysis shows that about a third of the sessions dealt with 1848, another third with one aspect or another of the history of the United States, and a final third with a wide array of other topics.

II

It is convenient to begin with the last and most miscellaneous third, in which some of the most notable of the meetings were included. Deserving first mention among these, and always the pre-eminent event for members of the Association, was the presidential dinner, at which, as noted already, well over five hundred people filled the main ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. Dean Kayser presented General Ulysses S. Grant III, who acted as toastmaster and civic host. He in turn felicitously introduced, in the after-dinner sense, introduction as such being hardly necessary, the president of the American Historical Association, Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University, who delivered a memorable address on "The Christian Understanding of History." Readers of this *Report* will have had the opportunity to read and ponder his paper, published as it is in the January *Review*, and raising some of the deeper and more far-reaching problems in the interpretation of the world's destinies. At the dinner also, as is customary, the award of prizes was announced.

The first award of the James Hazen Hyde Prize was made to Louis R. Gottschalk of the University of Chicago, for the manuscript of his book, "Lafayette between the American Revolution and the French Revolution." The John H. Dunning Prize was presented to William E. Livezey, of the University of Oklahoma, for his *Mahan and Sea Power*, with honorable mention to Robert Luther Thompson for his book, *Wiring a Continent*. The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize was won by Raymond de Roover for his book, *The Medici Bank: Its Organization, Management, Operations, and Decline*. The Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Award went to Donald Fleming for his manuscript, "John William Draper and the Religion of Science," with honorable mention to Clement G. Motten of Temple University for his manuscript, "Mexican Silver and the Enlightenment: A Study in the Promotion of Useful Knowledge." Both these manuscripts will be published in the Beveridge series.

Two other repasts gave an opportunity to hear ideas from outside the strict fraternity of historical scholars. At the dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association the speaker was Mr. Joseph A. Brandt, who, though in truth a historian in his own right, brought to bear the experience of one who has been also a college president and head of three different university presses and of a great New York publishing house. Mr. Brandt

spoke on "A New Role for the Historian." He urged that historians, without loss of time in a fast-moving age, make the attempt, perhaps in concert with labor organizations, to publish brief and simply written pamphlets in history for mass reading. At the luncheon conference of the Agricultural History Society the originally announced speaker, Mr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald of the Department of Agriculture, was debarred from appearing by official duties which called him from Washington. The society and its numerous friends were much favored by Mr. Norris E. Dodd, director general of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, who spoke on the work, problems, and purposes of that superlatively important body. His talk was warmly appreciated by the large audience which heard it.

Three meetings dealt with aspects of the inexhaustible subject of Asia. Albert Howe Lybyer of the University of Illinois presided at a session on the Near East, at which three papers were read. Lewis V. Thomas of Princeton presented a report on "Ottoman Awareness of Europe, 1650 to 1800." As a whole, he found, even educated Turks had little knowledge of Western Europe in the seventeenth century. They received and used some Western products, and they were sometimes at war with Central Europe. But having no newspapers, and even no printing until well into the eighteenth century, they lacked means of acquiring information. Nevertheless a few, by travel, conversations, or reading, developed a keen interest in the West, and imparted it to limited circles of friends. Noteworthy among these was Hajji Khalfa, whose great activity was made very clear by Mr. Thomas. Dr. Vernon J. Puryear of California developed from French Foreign Office material "The Genesis of the Bonapartean Expedition to Egypt." This, he declared, was far more than the individual plan of a brilliant young general. Various persons assisted in forming the policies of the expedition, such as the hope of marching through Palestine and Syria toward India or Constantinople, the assembling of a group of scientists to study the antiquities of Egypt, and the detailing of practical men to investigate natural resources, the use of the Nile waters, and the possibility of a Suez canal. Dr. Frederick S. Rodkey discussed acutely, on the basis of memorandums taken in the British Foreign Office, the "Ottoman Awareness of the Challenge of the West in the Mid-Nineteenth Century." He covered closely the years 1850 to 1856. Many Turks were then anxious for "reforms," such as might modernize their country in a salutary way, but they were afraid of Western financial assistance. They feared long-time contracts for payment, and the pledging of such resources as the Egyptian Tribute and the customs receipts of important cities. But the vast expenditures during the Crimean War broke down their resistance. In the end they accepted loans on unfavorable terms, which moreover served as precedents for later loans that led to national disaster.

"India and Pakistan since Partition" formed the subject of another session, at which W. Norman Brown of the University of Pennsylvania was

the chairman. One paper, by Daniel and Alice Thorner, also of Pennsylvania, dealt with the general problem of "Hindu-Muslim Relations." While acknowledging the basic importance of cultural differences, the paper dealt with economic disparities and political rivalries between Hindus and Muslims. The most influential of these, it was observed, came into being in the nineteenth century as part of the process of transforming India from a self-sufficient economy into a subordinate part of the metropolitan economy of Great Britain. The authors analyzed the incidence of these changes upon the two communities, and concluded that partition, far from resolving the problems, has transferred them into economic disparity and political rivalry at the international level between the Dominions of India and Pakistan. In leading the discussion Professor John Clark Archer of Yale University developed his opinion that the religious differences between Hindus and Muslims were fundamental and outweighed economic disparity and political rivalry. Phillips Talbot, of the Institute of Current World Affairs, in a paper on the "Kashmir and Hyderabad Issues," discussed the background of each conflict, the steps by which each had progressed, the appeals to the United Nations, and present status. Dr. Imadad Husain of the embassy of Pakistan, and Mr. S. K. Shastri of the embassy of India, vigorously presented their respective sides; there were many additional comments from the floor. A third paper on "Constitution-Framing" was read by Holden Furber of Pennsylvania. He dealt primarily with India's draft constitution, since it is in a more advanced stage of development than that of Pakistan. This draft, which describes India as a sovereign democratic republic and as a "Union of States," owes much both to Anglo-American precedents and to the legal and administrative framework of the former imperial regime. The constitutional structure is unitary rather than federal, the executive's "emergency" powers great rather than small, and constitutional amendment easy rather than hard.

In keeping with the general attention to the Revolution of 1848, the session on modern Chinese history, with Knight Biggerstaff of Cornell as chairman, was devoted to the contemporary but otherwise unrelated revolutionary movement of the T'ai-p'ing rebellion (1850-64). Eugene P. Boardman of Wisconsin, in a paper entitled "Biblical Influence upon the Ideology of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion," showed that the T'ai-p'ing leader Hung Hsiu-ch'üan failed to take over the more humanitarian Christian teachings, confining his borrowings for the most part to those elements of the Bible which strengthened his control of the masses and the discipline and devotion of his soldiers. The T'ai-p'ings adopted enough foreign ideas to turn the Chinese literati class against them, yet at the same time the unorthodoxy of their use of Biblical doctrines alienated the Christian missionaries and other foreigners. In his comments Ssü-yü Têng, of the University of Chicago, stated his belief that the T'ai-p'ing leaders were actually more influenced by Taoism than by Christianity. In a paper entitled "Military

Organization and the Power Structure of China during the T'ai'ping Rebellion," Franz H. Michael (University of Washington) related the rise of local armed bands first to the development of the T'ai'ping military organization and later to the formation of provincial armies which ultimately put down the rebellion. In both cases the military development was related to local demands for economic reform. The victorious provincial troops, who continued to be the only soldiers at the disposal of the emperor, tended thereafter to remain regional in their orientation. Charles C. Stelle (Department of State) underlining some of Dr. Michael's principal points, called attention to the importance of the T'ai'ping rebellion to an understanding of the current civil war in China. John K. Fairbank of Harvard, then closed the discussion with a brief comparison of the T'ai'ping rebels with the present-day Chinese Communists under the headings of ideology, leadership, reform programs, regionalism, and foreign support.

To the affairs of Latin America two meetings were devoted. At the luncheon session of the Conference on Latin American History, presided over by Lewis Hanke, a large audience heard a discussion of the role of history in the program of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. Brief talks were given by Arthur P. Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania, Paul Daniels of the Department of State, Robert H. Randall, vice-president of the Pan American Institute, and Dr. Silvio Zavala of Mexico, who serves as chairman of the institute's commission on history. George P. Hammond of the University of California also spoke on the various programs, now under consideration to bring microfilm copies of historical materials on Latin American history to libraries in this country.

Later that afternoon, at a meeting devoted to Latin American historiography, Charles C. Griffin of Vassar College read a paper entitled "Social and Economic Aspects of the Era of Spanish-American Independence." The social results of the struggles for independence were many, he said, and varied from one country to another. In general many people were driven from their homes, livestock expropriated, families uprooted, communications dislocated, commerce injured by privateering, but there were also beneficial results, for careers in the public service were opened to the lower castes, a freer trade sprang up in various countries, access was gained to foreign markets, and mental horizons were widened. Lesley B. Simpson of the University of California talked about "Thirty Years of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*." He pointed out that more than 40 percent of the leading articles were concerned with the nineteenth century, only 2 percent with the fifteenth. He found that, excluding articles of general interest, 24 percent dealt with Mexico, 11.5 percent with Brazil, and so on down to Portugal. With respect to subject, the distribution ranged from diplomatic history with 28 percent to social history with 12 percent. His chief concern was with the book review section of the *Review*, which he held had fallen into "disrepute," like that of other learned journals. He de-

plored "the general reticence, diffidence, courtesy, or timidity" of the reviewers. There should, he thought, be fewer reviews, but longer and better ones; he cited the classic reviews of Macaulay. In the discussion Howard F. Cline of Yale declared that the contributors to the *Hispanic American Historical Review* had freed a vast field from Hispanicists and American historians and had created a field of scholarship in the United States. Charles W. Hackett of the University of Texas declared that there was no general upheaval in Spanish America against Spanish rule, and that a majority of the Spanish-American colonists were contented in 1807, the revolt being occasioned by the Napoleonic intrusion into Spain, and won by a smaller percentage of the people than in the case of the thirteen colonies. However, he thought that the topics mentioned by Professor Griffin deserved to be developed. With respect to the *Hispanic American Review*, Mr. Hackett, presenting an analysis of his own, concluded that the journal accurately reflected the interests of scholars. He agreed in the main with the criticisms leveled at book reviews.

The ancient history session, with Mason Hammond of Harvard presiding, dealt with "Cultural Exchange between the Ancient East and West." Professor George M. A. Hanfmann of Harvard showed that the contact of "Greeks and Persians in Asia Minor before Alexander" did not lead to any real cultural exchange or any imposition of the culture of either on the native Anatolian population. The important effect of Persia on Greek thought was that the existence of the Persian Empire rendered the Greeks more conscious of their own liberty and independence. C. A. Robinson of Brown discussed "Alexander the Great and the Barbarian World." He showed how Alexander's plans developed from a Panhellenic crusade into the concept of an ecumenical empire in which both Greeks and barbarians should participate. His ideals were not continued by his successors so that there was no real opportunity for the development of a cultural merger between Greeks and Iranians except in Bactria. R. A. Brooks of Harvard analyzed "Hellenistic and Roman in Cato, Polybius, and Ennius." Cato, despite his use of Hellenistic literary forms, opposed the reception of Hellenism by Rome. Polybius, Scipio Aemilianus, and, in an earlier generation, Ennius consciously promoted the fusion of Hellenic culture and Roman traditional ways of life. Hence was laid the foundation for a development in which the Roman spirit found expression through Greek forms. T. H. Erck of Vassar College showed that as between "Roman and Greek Elements in the Eastern Roman Empire," the former were practical, in the fields of civil and military engineering, in warfare, and in administration and in law. In the cultural sphere, Rome made no impression on the Greek tradition perpetuated by Byzantium. He compared this relation of Roman and Greek to that of the impact of the United States today on Europe and concluded that culture does not pass easily from West to East.

Professor Glanville Downey of Dumbarton Oaks being unable to act as commentator, Professor Hammond briefly summarized the discussion.

To the European Middle Ages three sessions were devoted. At the dinner of the Mediaeval Academy of America, Professor François L. Ganshof of the University of Ghent, who had arrived in the late afternoon from Europe for a first visit in America, presented a vigorous analysis of Charlemagne. He examined carefully five distinctive periods of the king-emperor's career and pointed out the empirical characteristics of the Frankish monarch who had, in fact, an untrained mind and was not a man to deal with abstractions. The monarch was finally impressed by his imperial position but had sufficient sense of reality to realize the importance of its kingly basis. Robert L. Reynolds of the University of Wisconsin presided at the dinner and expressed the regret of all present that Sir Maurice and Lady Powicke were unable to accept the invitation of the Academy to attend. The Reverend Gerald G. Walsh, S. J., was unable to give the Latin grace as had been planned but thoughtfully sent a grace taken from a tenth century manuscript. This was read in his absence by the Reverend Charles P. Loughran, S. J., of Fordham University.

The two other medieval sessions dealt respectively with the earlier and the later Middle Ages. At the former, presided over by Einar Joranson of Chicago, William C. Bark presented "Some Observations on the Pirenne Thesis." He suggested that the time may have come to reject Pirenne's idea that the medieval period in Europe resulted from the westward expansion of Islam. Mr. Bark placed the beginnings of the transition to the Middle Ages not later than the fourth century, and brought in many considerations in support of this view—among them the establishment of the Germanic kingdoms in the western provinces of the Roman Empire, which was judged to be a truly fundamental change. Archibald R. Lewis (South Carolina), in commenting on Mr. Bark's paper, held that the main weakness of Pirenne's thesis lies in his having mistakenly ascribed the radical changes of the eighth century to a sea blockade by the Moslems. From 718 to about 827, naval control of the Mediterranean was held by Byzantium, which deliberately withheld trade from ports where the Carolingians were dominant, so that, when the western Moslems broke Byzantium's naval hold, their commercial policy with respect to the Franks essentially continued the Byzantine. Floyd S. Lear (Rice Institute) then delivered a paper on "The Public Law of the Visigoths," which he found to be undeniably permeated with the atmosphere of the Roman Law, but yet to reveal the presence of Germanic ideas in its provisions relating to offenses against the state. He pointed out that the deferential allegiance of imperial Rome is replaced by contractual allegiance, and that the crime of treason, including high treason, is characterized as *infidelitas*—i. e., broken faith. The facts, in Mr. Lear's judgment, tended to re-direct attention to the Germanic contribution in the foundations of medieval civilization. Father A. K. Ziegler (Catholic University),

in his comments, suggested, among other things, a study of early uses of the word *fidelitas* to ascertain when it began to be employed in the technical sense it has in the Visigothic Code. In an animated discussion from the floor, Oscar Halecki (Fordham) contended that Pirenne's main point will preserve its essential worth; Pirenne's intention was to bring into focus the difference between the ancient world as a Mediterranean community and the medieval world as the European community. Gerhart Ladner (Notre Dame) noted that Mr. Bark's view finds support in the recent conclusions of Henri Focillon concerning the un-Roman character of Merovingian art, but he believed the impact of Islam contributed greatly toward making Europe conscious of its unity. Professor Ganshof, a former pupil of Pirenne, agreed with Mr. Bark in thinking that Pirenne has vastly exaggerated the role of the Islamic invasion; he stated that he had made known his opinion to his master, and he brought forward several pertinent considerations, additional to those urged by Mr. Bark.

Gray C. Boyce of Northwestern presided at the session on the later Middle Ages, at which two papers were read, one by Josiah Cox Russell of the University of New Mexico, and one by Robert S. Hoyt of the University of Iowa. Mr. Russell's paper (read in his absence by J. R. Strayer of Princeton) dealt with "Some Research Possibilities in Medieval Spanish History." He suggested fruitful topics of investigation—monastic activities, intellectual history and especially the development of Spanish cathedral schools and universities, urban developments, the Reconquest as a phase of Christian colonization and crusading, and the possible role of the "short dark folk" as a pastoral group in the Iberian peninsula. Robert S. Smith of Duke, as friendly critic, suggested further topics for research, including epidemics, public health administration, the grain trade, slave trade, money, finance and taxation. Mr. Hoyt, in a paper on "Royal Policy and the Growth of the Realm in Medieval England," supported the thesis that the monarchy, by conscious and deliberate acts, had a definite and long-range end in view from the twelfth century on. Margaret Hastings, of the New Jersey College for Women, agreeing with the speaker's general position, suggested further attention to the growth of royal justice, where she believed that the connection between what men thought and what they did could be most clearly traced.

A paper by Jack H. Hexter of Queen's College, on "The Myth of the Middle Classes in Tudor England," provided a lively and mildly disputatious session on the early modern period. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library and authority on the Elizabethan middle class, was in the chair. Mr. Hexter contended that the concept of the middle class, for Tudor England, was so vague and so subject to fluctuating meanings, from a narrow sense embracing only merchants to a broad sense embracing almost the whole population, as to be almost useless in the analysis of the period, and he questioned whether it is very illuminating to

say that the Tudor monarchy was built up with middle-class support. Four others then discussed Mr. Hexter's thesis with respect to four other "new monarchies" of the sixteenth century: Garrett Mattingly of Columbia for Spain, Myron P. Gilmore of Harvard for France, Raymond de Roover of Wells College for Burgundy, and John J. Murray of Indiana for the Scandinavian countries. Interesting variants among the several monarchies were observed.

The early modern age was treated also in a session on "The Working of the Old Diplomacy." Allan Evans of the State Department presided. John B. Wolf of Minnesota spoke on "War and Diplomacy and the Rise of the Great Powers, 1683-1721." He thought that in tracing the rise of the modern state too much attention had been paid to legal aspects, as in the treaties of Westphalia, or to constitutional changes, as in the Glorious Revolution; he pointed out the importance of systematic bureaucracy and of a permanent military force based upon increasing economic power, and suggested as a critical date the war of the League of Augsburg, in which the impact of French power, the first to be based upon these forces, impelled other states to adopt similar aspects of modernity in self-defense. Caroline Robbins of Bryn Mawr entitled her paper "A Whig Diplomat Reports"; she analyzed Robert Molesworth's relation of his mission to Denmark to show, not only his stimulating personal crotchets but also the observations of a disapproving Whig upon the new French style of the Danish constitution. The extent of his reading public suggests that Molesworth's ideas may have had influence in various fields upon which he touched, notably in education. Arthur Wilson of Dartmouth spoke on "Changing Concepts in the Diplomacy of the *Ancien Régime*." During the eighteenth century, as the influence of religious differences progressively declined, diplomatists, in estimating the capabilities of other nations, dwelt increasingly on considerations of power and economics. The concept of natural frontiers was less influential in France than is sometimes thought; the French, while tending to neglect naval power and the influence of new military developments, showed a new-found appreciation of other factors such as international public opinion.

Three meetings (within the general category of those dealing neither with the United States nor with the Revolution of 1848) took up problems faced by historians as teachers. A joint session with the National Council of the Social Studies was presided over by Mr. Lewis Paul Todd, editor of *Social Education*. There were two papers, by Erling M. Hunt of Teachers College, Columbia, and by Robert E. Keohane of the college of the University of Chicago. Mr. Hunt, speaking on "History and the Other Social Studies in the Program of General Education," defined general education as an education intended neither for specialists nor for an elite. In the social studies its primary aim is to make the social world intelligible to an unselected student body at the secondary or college level. This aim, he

felt, was not to be achieved through any one curriculum pattern, but depended on teachers and instructional resources, on the use made of sample national histories, or of narrative and descriptive detail to give color and action, and on the presentation of historical and social-science methods as skills to be learned by students whatever content might be selected. Mr. Keohane, presenting "The Great Debate on the Source Method," drew on his own experience in using historical sources in classes at Chicago, and traced the arguments pro and con on the source method since the 1890's. If sources are employed only as illustrative materials, he said, they tend to drop out of use; they should be used as raw material with which the student learns to think critically and draw conclusions. An active discussion followed.

There was also a meeting devoted exclusively to the college freshman course in history. R. F. Arragon of Reed College presided and summarized; papers were read by George Mosse of the University of Iowa and Dwight C. Miner of Columbia, each on the introductory course given at his own institution. The aim of the "History of Western Civilization" at Iowa, as described by Mr. Mosse, is to acquaint students with the basic data of modern history chiefly through narrative provided by lecture and textbook, reviewed in weekly section meetings and supplemented by brief illustrations from primary materials. That of the Columbia contemporary civilization course, as described by Mr. Miner, is to examine the development of modern institutions and ideas chiefly through the study in conference groups of selected documents and other writings, with a minimum of textbook continuity. Some American history is included with European at Iowa, but at Columbia American materials are reserved for a sophomore course. Historians alone (the professor in charge and graduate assistants) handle the Iowa course, whereas at Columbia teachers of various ranks from various departments collaborate. The Iowa methods reflect emphasis upon the learning of facts as a necessary preliminary to the drawing of inferences; the Columbia course looks to the encouragement of historical thinking by interpreting historical materials and situations. Hence the one is concerned with chronological coverage, the other is more selective, though not so intensively as to prevent the recognition of continuities. Other ways of focusing attention upon specific matters were referred to briefly in discussion—problems, as at Yale; cities as foci of civilization, as at Pennsylvania; literature joined to political, philosophical, and other writings and documents, as in the humanities course at Reed. It was noted that such courses might have to yield to the narrative course in suitability for large state universities, but this, as well as other issues, was not resolved in the brief time for discussion.

A joint meeting with the American Military Institute addressed itself to the problem of "The Study of Military History in American Colleges and

Universities." Douglas S. Freeman presided, and papers were read by James Phinney Baxter of Williams, Robert G. Albion of Princeton, and Theodore Ropp of Duke. President Baxter, noting that the college president is forced by budgetary pressure to decide which things are more important than others, argued that the teaching of military history is one of the more important, war having molded American life quite as much as the frontier; we must today especially, with the destruction of the overseas balance of power on which we formerly relied, give students a firm understanding of the effects of war upon general history, and we should expect the effects of war—economic, political, cultural—to receive attention from all departments of instruction. Mr. Albion reviewed his own experience in teaching military history to ROTC students, and noted with satisfaction the progress of advanced research in military problems, as at the Institute for Advanced Study. Mr. Ropp turned more especially to introductory courses in military history, which he urged should be offered as widely as possible, war being a vital subject for all social science. What is most needed practically, he said, is bibliographical guidance and a list of basic works for the average college library.

Two other sessions on matters of teaching, one dealing with programs in American civilization, and one with the teaching of state history, are noted in the immediately following section.

III

Fifteen meetings in one way or another took up American history. Four of these touched also upon facets of the Revolution of 1848—a meeting on the German "forty-eighters" in the United States, a paper in another meeting on the Jewish "forty-eighters," a third meeting on the contrasting views of John C. Calhoun and Horace Greeley toward the 1848 revolution in Europe, and at a fourth meeting a paper on American isolationism in connection with 1848. These are grouped with the other materials on 1848 below.

Of widest interest to those present, and certainly one of the high points of the three days' activity, was a session on "Fifty Years of American Foreign Policy" which filled the Ball Room with a large and deeply attentive audience. Walter Lippmann was in the chair, Edward Mead Earle of the Institute for Advanced Study spoke on "Our Stake in Europe," followed by Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins on "The United States and Asia." Mr. Earle observed that although the United States was admitted to the circle of the Great Powers at the end of the Spanish-American War, this was only the confirmation of a situation which had gradually developed throughout the nineteenth century. He noted that it meant no change in the presumptions of American foreign policy to be interventionist in the Americas and the Far East, while remaining isolationist with respect to Europe. He characterized this as a dangerous paradox, since Far Eastern developments depended on the European power constellation. Only with

the end of the Second World War, he said, have the people of the United States realized that they are "an integral part of Western European civilization and have a vital interest in its survival." He charged historians with part of the responsibility for the tardy realization of their true position by the American people. Historians, he thought, have discussed American foreign policy too much from a "legalistic rather than broadly political" point of view. They have concentrated on the rights and wrongs of Wilson's concept of neutrality, instead of criticizing him for his intermittent awareness of the challenge which the rise of Germany represented to American security. From an antipathy to British imperialism, they failed to appreciate the other important change in the power constellation of the last fifty years, namely, the decline of British power with its implications for the position of the United States. Mr. Lattimore discussed the changing conditions within which American foreign policy worked in the Far East, particularly in China. The general line of development, he held, was that the Far East from being "under control" had got "out of control," and he characterized the various stages by which this development took place. The most important steps were the Open Door policy, which, in order to prevent annexation of Chinese territory by Russia, initiated the process; the Chinese Revolution, which was strong enough to carry out internal reforms, but not strong enough to exclude foreigners; the Russian Revolution, which brought to Asia the realization of the existence of a quarrel among the Great Powers and the possibility of its exploitation; and finally Japan's aggression, which proved that one Far Eastern power had got "out of control." Mr. Lattimore emphasized that most of the present conflicts in the Far East derive from the fact that the other powers realize only slowly and incompletely that the time of outside control for Asia has passed. Mr. Lippmann, in his concluding words, expressed his full agreement with the two speakers, but emphasized the dangers of a vague and unselected universalism, believing it necessary to decide where the vital interests of the United States end.

The American Revolution formed the subject for a session under that title, presided over by Thomas J. Wertenbaker of Princeton, past president of the Association, and featuring a single paper by Lawrence H. Gipson of Lehigh, who, drawing on the monumental work of which he is the author, spoke on "The American Revolution as an Aftermath of the Great War for the Empire, 1754-63." Mr. Gipson contended that the so-called French and Indian War should be termed the Great War, since it was fought for the mastery of a continent and determined the fact that the controlling civilization should be English and not French. He thought also that the overthrow of French power in America was a determining factor in bringing on the Revolution, since so long as the colonists faced the threat of French domination they could have no thought of renouncing the protection of the British navy and British armies. Mr. Gipson emphasized

the imperial approach to the causes of the Revolution rather than the economic approach or the constitutional approach, dwelling upon the necessity which confronted the ministry of organizing the vast empire and upon the heavy financial burdens which the Great War had entailed and the justice of calling upon the colonies to help. Referring to the famous Parson's Cause in Virginia, he thought that Patrick Henry's pleas were illogical and that a great injustice had been done the clergy. The discussion was led by Professor J. Bartlett Brebner, of Columbia University, and Professor A. L. Burt, of the University of Minnesota.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association, whose dinner has been mentioned, met in a joint session with the A. H. A. on Tuesday afternoon. George E. Mowry of the University of Iowa examined "The California Progressive and His Rationale: A Study in Middle Class Politics," and Walter Johnson of the University of Chicago presented "Some Vexing Problems in Writing Contemporary History." Mr. Mowry assembled biographical data on forty-seven of the less than one hundred progressive organizers (before 1910 only) to demonstrate that the average progressive belonged to an old American middle-class group. He found these men stirred to action by a rising group consciousness produced by a medley of social, psychological, and economic reasons, and directed equally against organized capital and organized labor. An inquiry into the positive mental orientation of the California progressive showed that he was a product of the rising social religion, with a firm belief in the essential goodness of man and the desirability of democracy. The paper concluded by noting the paradoxical elements in the progressive creed and their significance for the future of the movement. Mr. Johnson analyzed a half dozen problems that faced historians of recent years: the refusal of heirs to open family manuscripts; the overwhelming mass of material, covering both domestic and wartime events; the tendency of recent diarists and letter writers to keep their records with an eye to history; the interview and the telephone conversation as unique sources; the difficulty of interpreting events in complex times and of excluding bias and point of view. The historian, he thought, should integrate his work with that of other disciplines and broaden his understanding of the whole course of human activities.

A joint session with the Southern Historical Association heard a paper by Charles S. Sydnor of Duke University on "Aristocracy and Politics in Colonial Virginia." Bernard Mayo of the University of Virginia presided. Mr. Sydnor described the balance in Virginia between popular elections and gentry influence, whereby a few hundred families, while filling most of the offices, governed circumspectly and with moderation, and with little tension between classes. The system, he held, explains why Virginia produced so many liberal aristocrats who became leaders at the time of the Revolution. He added that while it worked well in the eighteenth century it would not work well today; but he observed that one of its cardinal

doctrines is worth our attention, namely that a democracy is most likely to flourish if it fills its offices, from lowest to highest, with its ablest citizens. Mr. Douglass Adair and Mr. Dumas Malone agreed in general with the speaker; the chairman and Mr. Bernard Drell more critically examined the defects as well as the virtues of the system, believing that not enough attention had been given to class and sectional tensions in Virginia before and after the Revolution.

The vast and comparatively undeveloped subject of international agricultural relationships, particularly as they have affected the United States, was treated at a joint session with the Agricultural History Society. Weymouth T. Jordan of Alabama Polytechnic Institute was the chairman. Four papers were read: "The Early Impact of Japan upon American Agriculture" by Henry F. Graff of Columbia University; "American Interest in World Agriculture, 1861-65" by Richard O. Cummings of the University of California at Los Angeles; "American Diplomacy and the Repeal of the French Pork Prohibition, 1889-92" by Richard M. Packard of Lasell Junior College; and "The Marketing of Colombian Coffee" by Robert Carlyle Beyer, of the University of Miami. The four papers represented four aspects of the general topic which had been singled out for consideration. Professor Graff revealed that the influence of Japan upon American agriculture so often ascribed only to the years after 1865 was actually well underway before that date, and cited many American adoptions of Japanese farming practices and products; Professor Cummings demonstrated that the embryonic Department of Agriculture before and during the period 1861-65 recognized the integral connection between farm welfare and foreign relations and showed that information on agricultural practices at home and abroad was actively collected and distributed at the time by official agencies of the United States government; Professor Packard discussed French restrictions on importations of inadequately inspected American pork, emphasizing efforts of Whitelaw Reid, American minister in Paris from 1889 to 1892, to lift the embargo; and Professor Beyer presented a historical sketch (particularly since 1918) of the system by which Colombian coffee has been marketed, the sources of credit, specialization, the consignment system in New York, and the success with which Colombian coffee interests have competed with foreign investors. An open discussion followed the papers.

The American Catholic Historical Association, in its joint session with the A. H. A., dealt with the general topic of "The American Churches and the Social Movements of the Late Nineteenth Century." Ralph H. Gabriel of Yale University presided. The Protestant aspect of the topic was presented by C. Howard Hopkins, who discussed "Protestant Theories of Social Reform in the Late Nineteenth Century." The Catholic side of the story was set forth by Aaron I. Abell of the University of Notre Dame, who spoke on "Ideological Aspects of Catholic Social Reform in the Later Nineteenth

Century." Merle Curti of Wisconsin and the Reverend Henry J. Browne of Catholic University led the discussion. The meeting was well attended.

The American Society of Church History, in its joint meeting, provided a mixed offering, one paper (noted below) on the Revolution of 1848, and one on "The Transcendental Movement in American Religious Thought," by H. Shelton Smith of Duke University. Winthrop S. Hudson of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School acted as chairman. Mr. Smith re-examined the thought of Theodore Parker. He took issue with recent tendencies to deny or minimize Parker's relationship to New England transcendentalism; and from a restudy of primary materials, and reconsideration of Parker's "primal intuitions" (of God, moral law, and immortality), with due regard for the empirical element in his thinking, concluded that Parker may still be placed "within the movement of New England transcendentalism."

Two meetings may be grouped together as bearing upon the problems of historians in the handling of archival or other original and unpublished matter. The Society of American Archivists held a luncheon conference at which Louis C. Hunter, of the American University, delivered an address on "The Neglect of Historians To Use The National Archives," a form of neglect particularly unfortunate in view of the rich resources therein contained. A large afternoon meeting, entitled "Problems of Collaborative Historical Work," undertook to survey the problems of the historian who deals with materials of archival type which are not in public archives but in the private and confidential possession of persons or institutions, with which the historian must establish a *modus vivendi* or "collaboration."

At this meeting, presided over by Dean Kayser, the local arrangements chairman, three papers were presented, each on a different type of project. Raymond J. Sontag of the Department of State discussed "The Tripartite Undertaking To Publish German Foreign Office Documents." He explained that these documents, amounting to hundreds of tons, had come into Allied hands by planning and by accident; the Germans had begun to disperse them in 1943, and to forestall capture had issued orders for their systematic destruction, which fortunately were but partially carried out. Consequently, Mr. Sontag reported, the record for the period 1867-1920 seems generally intact; for 1920-36 there are a few holes, not especially vital; after 1936, there are troublesome gaps. For this last period, although, for example, records of Anglo-German negotiations in 1938-39 have disappeared, the main outline to 1939 can be reconstructed through the use of copies. The period 1939-43 is a partly finished picture, sketchily done. After 1943, the material is very fragmentary. Two volumes are scheduled for publication in March, with over 2,000 pages, reaching to Munich. While these and succeeding volumes are under official sponsorship there is full editorial freedom with no official supervision other than that of the editor. McGeorge Bundy, in a paper entitled "The Memoirs of a Public

Man—Henry L. Stimson,” discussed his collaboration with Mr. Stimson in the writing of that statesman’s account of his years of public service. The method was for Mr. Stimson to do as much as possible, including the making of all basic decisions. Topics would then be discussed with Mr. Bundy in the light of the background with which he had already briefed himself. Each segment was checked by Colonel Stimson. The subject, who was one of the authors, had full liberty to tell the truth as he saw it. While military security was in mind, it involved no problems. Mr. Stimson would embarrass no one still in office, violate no obligation of loyalty and deal with friends only with much reticence. While eventually all the papers will be available, that eventuality will hardly lead to the revision which might be expected. The final paper of the session, by Ralph W. Hidy of the Business History Foundation, was a practical approach to “Problems in the Collaborative Writing of Recent Business History.” Among the problems he discussed were the need of comprehensive analysis, the availability of records, the methods of finance for historical studies, and the protection of the author, particularly in the form of written assurance that when the history was written it would be published. Commenting on the papers with a disarming lightness of touch, Henry F. Pringle pointed out that the problem under discussion was definitely not that of ghost writing. He indicated as worthy of emulation, in dealing with our own State Department papers, the objectivity of the Department in the handling of the captured documents in the German Foreign Office and the speed with which this publication was proceeding.

Two sessions within the general area of American history addressed themselves to questions of teaching. “The Teaching of State History in Colleges and Universities” was the subject of a joint session of the A. H. A. and the American Association for State and Local History. Winfield Scott Downs of the Lewis Historical Publishing Company was in the chair, and three papers were delivered. John A. Munroe, in a talk on “States’ Rites,” explained the course at the University of Delaware, observed that the lack of suitable text materials increases the responsibility of the lecturer, and felt that the course had produced a beneficial interest in Delaware history both on and off the campus. Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., of Dickinson College, discussing “Problems and Promise of a Course in State History,” found the most significant question to be whether state history was national history exemplified, or had a meaning of its own. Through it, he thought, students obtained not only a better understanding of national history but an awareness of their own place in the historical stream. Richard P. McCormick of Rutgers, speaking on “Unique Elements in State History,” held that attention should fall on matters that have been the primary concern of the state, so that state history might have a distinctive character and the personality of the state be displayed.

A full session was given to a review of "Programs in American Civilization." The Librarian of Congress, Mr. Luther H. Evans, presided. Richard H. Shryock of the University of Pennsylvania, in a paper on "Nature and Objectives of the American Civilization Program," traced the development of the collegiate course in American civilization from its origin more than a decade ago to the present incorporation of complete undergraduate and graduate sequences in the field into the curricula of sixty-four colleges and universities. Dr. Shryock characterized the development as meeting an obvious need for courses integrating the study of the many facets of American life and cutting across the former limiting bounds of subject and departmental interests. Alice Felt Tyler read a paper on "Curricula and Courses in American Civilization," prepared by Tremaine McDowell, her associate in the establishment of the American civilization program at the University of Minnesota. The paper offered a wealth of statistical and substantive detail in a review of the findings of a recent survey of courses offered in American civilization. In the ensuing discussion the value of the new courses was evident in commendatory remarks from many quarters. Several words of caution were introduced as well. The critical need was emphasized for relating the growth of the United States to the participation of this country in a vigorously international postwar world, and thereby effecting an external orientation for all such courses. It was thought by some that while the new programs were avoiding traditional subject specialization, there was danger that they might produce a new pattern of formalism in the study of the culture of one geographic area to the exclusion of the study of other cultures and particular subject fields.

IV

There remain to consider the sessions on the Revolution of 1848. These constituted the distinctive feature of the year's program. Forty-one persons, not counting "commentators," read papers. It is probably safe to say that never have so many historians in America given so much thought to the Revolution of 1848 as during the past year, for 1848 has never been a common subject of research in this country, and many of those who spoke on it in Washington were approaching it in this way for the first time. Yet there appears to have been no feeling that the efforts were misspent. It seems to be agreed that the Revolution of 1848 had been historically somewhat neglected, in that a better understanding of what really happened in the mid-nineteenth century agitations might have better prepared us to comprehend the drift of our own times. Possibly the centennial papers will turn some scholars to a lasting and productive interest in 1848; if so, they will have served more than a ritualistic or merely commemorative purpose.

It should be said too that none of the speakers was free to choose his own subject. Only by central planning could so many papers be arranged without an intolerable degree of confusion, duplication or omission. The

planning fell to the program committee, *faute de mieux*; and the committee, as best it could, invented topics for sessions and papers, on which it then invited colleagues throughout the country to do the work. The response was gratifying indeed; and thanks are hereby rendered to all who consented to take part under such conditions. As for its central plan, the committee determined to avoid a nation-by-nation approach to the 1848 revolutions, and to attempt a synoptic view along topical lines, the topics being chosen in the light of modern preoccupations, on the principle that history is contemporary thought about the past.

The session of most general scope, and serving as a kind of introduction, was entitled "1848 as a Focal Point in Modern History." Carlton J. H. Hayes being prevented by reasons of health from acting as chairman, Louis R. Gottschalk presided in his stead. Hans Kohn of Smith College addressed a sizable audience on "The Contemporaneity of 1848." In the events of 1848 he saw the beginning of a century dominated by the impact of the two new mass forces, socialism and nationalism, which, transported from Western to Central and Eastern Europe, were there so modified as to emphasize aggressive exclusiveness rather than humanitarianism, and collectivity rather than the individual. The new spirit manifested itself in the mass-supported authoritarianism of Napoleon III, the class war proposed by Marx, the pan-Germanism of the liberals at Frankfurt, and the nationalism of Slavs, Magyars, Rumanians, and Italians. Wherever nationalism and liberalism have conflicted, nationalism has prevailed, with increasing insistence (except in the English-speaking countries) on group independence and power rather than on individual liberty, particularly in the last twenty years. The century before 1848, Mr. Kohn declared, had aspired to a world of democracy and peace, but what began to emerge in 1848 was a world of conflict and violence. The year 1848 was thus really a turning point, but not in the direction hoped for by the 1848ers. Thad W. Riker of the University of Texas followed with "Some Reflections on the Quest for Democracy since 1848." Pointing out that this quest had begun long before 1848, Professor Riker indicated that the mid-century upheaval promoted class consciousness among a huge and scattered proletariat. The spread of written constitutions, a greater articulation of public opinion, wider popular education, a more liberal franchise, the growing political importance of labor and modifications of the *laissez-faire* state have since 1848 effected a steady trend toward political and social democracy. In the way of this trend have stood national temperaments, regionalism, class interests, the force of traditions (with emphasis upon the role of the Catholic Church in Europe), and popular apathy, susceptibility, and ignorance. Fascism (and perhaps communism too), Professor Riker concluded, arose in Europe because believers in democracy, taking it too much for granted or being willfully disloyal to it, left a sort of vacuum.

Wide also in its scope was the session on "1848 as a Social Movement," at which J. Salwyn Schapiro presided, and for which three papers were planned. The sudden death of Frances E. Gillespie of Chicago, who had undertaken to prepare a paper on social disturbances in England in the 1840's, left a vacancy in the program, as in the circle of her friends. Henry Roberts of Columbia addressed himself to the question, "How Revolutionary was the Agrarian Movement in Central and Eastern Europe?" He pointed out that the peasant uprising was most important in the Habsburg dominions, where the peasants revolted against surviving feudal dues and services, and actual serfdom in Hungary. Since the uprising threatened the whole social order, under conditions of an agrarian economy, the government hastened to concede the peasant demands; after which the uprising subsided, having no integration with the revolutionary movement in the cities. Donald C. McKay of Harvard raised the question, "How Socialist Were the June Days in France?" He considered the uprising of the Paris workers to be a reaction against the severe depression of 1846-47; they were not Marxist, nor led by prominent French socialists of the day, nor followers of a definite program; but they were socialist in their views on remaking the social order. Their repression doomed the Second Republic, and created a bitter class feeling between proletariat and bourgeoisie. Sherman Kent confirmed these views in leading the discussion.

More definitely on revolutionary socialism was the session called "1848 and the Origins of Marxism: The Communist Manifesto," a symposium at which Herbert Heaton of Minnesota presided. In his own words, "it was inevitable that the 'specter' said to be 'haunting Europe' in 1848 should claim a session, for to ignore it would have been playing *Hamlet* without the ghost." Samuel Bernstein of *Science and Society*, traced the transition from utopianism to Marxism. He showed that there was nothing revolutionary about manifesto-writing; that countless similar calls to arms or utopia had appeared during the preceding decades; and that these contained abundant denunciations of bourgeois society as well as descriptions of class struggles. The important originality of Marx and Engels was their elevation of the class struggle to the dignity of a law of social change and the part they assigned to the proletariat because of their materialistic conception of history. Herbert Marcuse took over at this point with a close analysis of "The New Theory of History in the *Communist Manifesto*," and explained why this theory led, not to the direct transition from capitalism to communism, but to two phases—capitalism to socialism, and then from socialism, with its emphasis on productivity, discipline, and regimentation of labor, to communism, with its promise of a society free from domination, repression, or hard work. His conclusion was that socialist countries are still only in the early stages of the first phase. Melvin M. Knight of California put the *Manifesto* in its historical setting. Potato famines and bursting railroad booms created acute misery in 1846-48. Hence the superb piece of propa-

ganda was born in a time of dire distress. Prosperity almost immediately consigned it to oblivion; but it reappeared whenever disorder, uncertainty, misery, and ignorance returned to plague the economy.

It was perhaps equally inevitable, in 1948, that a session should also deal with "1848 and the Origins of National Totalitarianism." At this session F. L. Nussbaum of Wyoming was in the chair. Ralph H. Bowen of Columbia, under the heading of "Authoritarian Ideas in Germany," selected the views and career of the liberal F. C. Dahlmann for analysis, especially in connection with the Frankfort assembly. It emerged from the paper that the doctrine of Dahlmann and the German liberals differed from the libertarianism of the West. In Dahlmann's writings and in the expressions of his party, which was dominant in the assembly, popular controls and any form of democratic constitutionalism were regarded as something to be avoided. The liberalism of the Germans consisted rather in an exaltation of the state. The liberals were so deeply committed to the cause of authority that they could hardly have failed by their action to assure the triumph of the counter-revolution. Franklin D. Palm of California spoke on "Napoleon III: Architect of an Authoritarian Utopia." He described the integrating function which Napoleon III as candidate, president, and emperor, performed among the diverse and conflicting elements of French society. These apparently incompatible elements were brought together in support of the empire by a skillfully calculated assortment of promises, not wholly unrealized, to meet the desires of conservatives and radicals, financiers, industrialists, and labor. The discussion, led by David C. Pinkney of the University of Missouri and O. H. Wedel of the University of Arizona, was concerned largely with the relation of the imperial program to the developing socialist thought of the time.

Kindred questions occupied another session, "1848: Liberalism and National Unity." Kent Roberts Greenfield of the Department of the Army presided; A. W. Salomone of New York University and Walter L. Dorn of Ohio State read the papers, which dealt respectively with Italy and Germany. Both gave the center of the stage to the Liberal crisis in 1848 and independently reached broadly similar conclusions. The development between 1815 and 1848 in the middle class of each nation of a desire for constitutional-parliamentary government and national union was the great new fact in the situation. In both bases the thought of the class that took the initiative in the revolutionary movement contained unresolved contradictions; in each case the critical factor in its failure was found to be its unreadiness to face the danger on the left, its fear of "the populace," in whom the logic of its philosophy and its political and national ambitions required it to seek the power necessary to overcome the forces of reaction. In Italy the rock on which the Liberals split was the power of the papacy, over which they were initially tided by the myth of Pius IX; in Germany it was the power of the princes, particularly of the Prussian monarchy, by

whose pledges they let themselves be too easily deceived. Professor Salomone dwelt on the inner contradictions of Italian Liberal thought, reconsidering this and the behavior of the Italian Liberals during the revolution in the light of recent studies of the Risorgimento. Professor Dorn emphasized a point implicit in Professor Salomone's review, namely, that the anxieties of the Liberals over a social democratic revolution were greatly exaggerated. He concluded that if the drive of the German Liberals for political power had been determined and bold, their program would have succeeded, in spite of the danger of foreign war, thus challenging the thesis that success would have produced an attack by Russia, France, and Great Britain. The discussion of Professor Salomone's paper was led by Dr. George T. Romani of Northwestern University; that of Professor Dorn's by Dr. Dietrich Gerhard of Washington University, St. Louis.

Three sessions touched on the interplay between religion and the sociopolitical movements of 1848. One of the two papers presented at the joint session with the American Society of Church History was entitled "The Church and the Revolution of 1848." Its author was James Hastings Nichols of the Federated Theological Schools, the University of Chicago. In 1848, said Mr. Nichols, liberalism, nationalism, communism, and absolutism all had to come to terms with the Christian faith as the deepest and most universal sanction of political ethics in the West. The corruption of Continental liberalism and socialism to class and national imperialisms at that crisis meant the repudiation of Christian elements of universalism and personal responsibility and marked an epoch in the disintegration of Christendom. Calvinist societies, especially in the English-speaking world, had already largely Christianized liberalism and neither needed a revolution nor experienced its consequent reaction. Lutheranism, on the whole, fell into absolutism and social reaction, losing the liberals and labor to dogmatic atheism. In dominantly Roman Catholic countries the Lutheran experience was paralleled, but in several countries where Roman Catholics were in a minority, 1848 saw the first significant emergence of ultramontane liberalism. Much subsequent history, he concluded, has been fundamentally affected by the diverse adjustments of the ideologies of 1848 to Christianity in various areas.

"The Origins of Christian Socialism" was further explored by Gordon Griffiths of the University of California at a session on "1848 and the Catholic Church." Geoffrey Bruun presided. Mr. Griffiths traced modern Christian Democracy as a political force to the papal encyclicals of the 1890's and the earlier social Catholicism of the 1830's and 1840's. Summarizing the ideas of Mazzini, Minghetti, and Ventura for Italy, and of Saint-Simon, Lamennais, and Ozanam for France, Mr. Griffiths observed that the 1848 revolution gave some French exponents of Christian Socialism (Melun, Lacordaire, Buchez) a chance to urge their program, which however was vitiated by the June Days and advent of Louis Napoleon, most

Christian socialist leaders rallying to the Party of Order by 1849. The movement, he said, was destroyed by the coup d'état of 1851, and for this reason has received inadequate attention. George A. Carbone of the University of Mississippi, as discussion leader, added further comments on Italy. Ross J. S. Hoffman of Fordham read the concluding paper on "The Whigs and the Liberal Pope." He showed how the Whig cabinet narrowly missed the opportunity to strengthen Pius IX in his liberal moves in 1847. Parliament did pass an emasculated act to establish diplomatic representation at Rome, but it came too late; revolutionary republicanism and its suppression by military force changed British popular sentiment, making diplomatic relations with the restored papal government difficult. Mr. Hoffman emphasized, however, how British and papal diplomats have tended to work for the same ends in disturbed times—in 1793, 1815, 1846–48, and from 1914 to 1920. Lillian Parker Wallace of Meredith College, as a commentator of great charm and insight, made a number of emendations which Mr. Hoffman willingly accepted.

A significant session was devoted also to "1848 and the Jews." With Jacob R. Marcus of Hebrew Union College in the chair, papers were read by Bertram W. Korn of Hebrew Union and by Salo Baron of Columbia. Mr. Korn talked on "The Jewish Forty-eighters in America," of whom he gave data on twenty-six. He concluded that, among Jews at least, the idea of the forty-eighters as antireligious "requires some revision," since four of the twenty-six were rabbis. He concluded also that the twenty-six made their influence felt not as a Jewish group but as individuals; they included Abraham Jacobi, "the father of pediatrics in America"; Julius Bein, an outstanding lithographer and president for thirty-five years of the B'nai B'rith; August Bondi, who fought with John Brown in the Kansas border warfare; and General Fred Knefler, the highest ranking Jewish officer in the Civil War. Professor Baron followed with a paper on the "Impact of 1848 on Jewish Emancipation." Contrasting 1848 with 1789, he noted that in 1848 the Jewish masses were themselves actively interested, participating for the first time as citizens of Europe; and that where the 1789 revolution had been mainly antireligious, in that of 1848 religionists and the civically disabled synthesized their hopes, so that religion survived the ordeal of emancipation. He found a straight line from the nationality quarrels of 1848 to the concept of national minority rights in the 1919 Versailles Treaty, and held that by the time of World War II the concept of minority rights for Jews was scrapped and replaced by the acceptance of the Jewish State, which thus serves as a supplementary form of emancipation. Discussion was led by Oscar Handlin of Harvard and Robert F. Byrnes of Rutgers, the latter pointing out that the anti-Jewish reaction to the 1848 emancipation was a strong anti-Semitic movement, which ultimately found its crassest expression in the genocide of the twentieth century.

One session was occupied with "1848 and the Arts," in view of the strong mutual influences between social events and imaginative and creative work. The chairman was Gilbert Chinard of Princeton; the speakers were W. P. Friederich, professor of comparative literature at the University of North Carolina, and G. Haydn Huntley, professor of art at Northwestern; Jacques Barzun of Columbia acted as commentator. Mr. Friederich, speaking from encyclopedic knowledge on "The Literature of 'Young Europe,'" sketched the currents of ideas among creative writers in many languages. Mr. Huntley, who entitled his paper "The Reform Movement in Art," dealt mainly with painting; he spoke especially of Gustave Courbet and his political ideas. Through a series of misunderstandings Mr. Huntley was unable to show the slides which his paper had been planned to go with. The two papers were greatly appreciated by those who heard them.

A number of sessions offered a regional if not national emphasis. Eastern Europe received considerable attention, with two papers on Russia, one on Pan-Slavism, one on the historico-nationalist revival in eastern Europe, and a whole session on the Austrian Empire, in addition to Mr. Roberts' paper mentioned above. The United States came into the 1848 series with two full sessions and with halves of two others, of which one was Mr. Korn's paper just noted. There was a paper on Great Britain, which with Mr. Hoffman's helped to fill the gap left in the British picture by the death of Miss Gillespie. The joint session of the Economic History Association provided two papers on Italy, which filled out the treatment of Italy by Messrs. Griffiths, Hoffman, and Salomone.

The two papers on Italy, at the economic history meeting, were by Howard M. Smyth of the Department of the Army and by Peter Warren of Washington, D. C. (The latter was unfortunately not included in the printed program.) Frederic C. Lane of Johns Hopkins presided. Mr. Smyth spoke on "Piedmont and Prussia: The Influence of the Campaigns of 1848-49 on the Constitutional Development of Italy." He argued that Italian parliamentary development should not be ascribed to Cavour but to earlier events in Piedmont in 1848. The *statuto* of 1848, he declared, was meant to be as conservative as the Prussian constitution of 1850; it provided for no responsibility of cabinet to parliament; but the government's mistakes and failures in the war with Austria in 1848-49 (in contrast to Prussia in 1866) allowed theories of parliamentary government to be proclaimed on which Cavour was able to build. Mr. Warren, discussing "The Guelph Program of Economic Reform," set forth the program best represented by Pius IX in the Papal States, but found also in Tuscany and Naples. It was, he said, a program suited to a country of poor resources, with slight chance of capital formation, and desiring little assistance from foreign capital. It stood in contrast to the Piedmontese program, inspired by British ideas of free trade, education and material progress. It looked to land reclamation and very limited mechanization. It lasted thirteen years, being ended in

1861 by the impatience of the people. The path then followed by the united Italian kingdom, according to Mr. Warren, led to uneconomic industrialization, to imperialism, and to complete dependence on others.

More should perhaps have been said of the Italians in the session on "1848 and the Austrian Empire," a kind of symposium presenting the position of the several nationalities under Habsburg rule. Time and space allowed only the Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, and South Slavs to be included. The chairman, Hajo Holborn of Yale, acted as leader and summarizer. He observed that the failure of reforms in the Danube countries during the last century was the result not merely of the national movements in the area but of the decline of Western solidarity as well. Robert A. Kann of Rutgers treated the attitude of the Austrian Germans during the revolution, and absolved them from responsibility for its failure. Mr. Aladar Szegedy-Maszák, former Hungarian minister to the United States, sketched the course of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49 and its defeat by Austrian and Russian armies. Edmund Silberner of Princeton characterized the attempts of the Austrian Poles to bring about the restoration of an independent Poland and included a brief statement on the nascent Ukrainian nationalism in Galicia. George Waskovich of Hunter College described the aims of the Czech revolution, which, he found, were for the preservation of the Habsburg Empire against Pan-Germanism and the separatism of the Magyars. John C. Adams of Dartmouth analyzed the absence of revolutionary movements in the South Slav regions. The movements of the Croats and Hungarian Serbs, which he singled out, were loyalist and hostile to the Hungarian revolution which had abrogated the historic rights of these provinces. In the discussion Professor Otakar Odložilík, formerly of the Charles University, stressed the necessity for a closer study of the intellectual attitudes of the growing middle classes in order to gain an understanding of the common character of nationalism. Oscar Halecki stated among other points his observation that even nowadays some solid research was being produced behind the Iron Curtain.

Eastern European affairs received a broad portrayal from S. Harrison Thomson of the University of Colorado, who delivered the address at the luncheon of the Modern European History Section of the Association. He entitled his remarks "Pan-Slavism and the Slavs, 1848-1948," and traced the course of Pan-Slavism since before the first Slav congress, held at Prague in 1848. He explained the changes which Pan-Slavism had gone through, observing how at the outset it had been nonpolitical, romantic, and cultural; how in 1848, when it became political, it was primarily Austroslav—anti-German and anti-Magyar—but by no means pro-Russian; and how after 1848, taken up by certain Russians, it emerged as a Pan-Russism, to which most non-Russian Slavs remained distinctly cool. He concluded, with intimations for the present and future, that the Slavic

peoples had repeatedly, at critical moments, refused to let any all-embracing Pan-Slavism swallow up their individual identity in that of Russia.

Russia joined with the United States as subject for a session under the somewhat enigmatic title of "1848 and the Sense of Estrangement from Europe." By estrangement was meant the feeling in each country, after the events of 1848 in Europe, that it had a special character or destiny of its own. Frederick Barghoorn of Yale spoke on "1848 and the Idea of a Special Path of Development for Russia." Discussing Herzen and Chernyshevski in particular, he showed how Russian revolutionaries, after the failure of the European movements of 1848, concluded that the West was played out, its liberalism a cruel fraud perpetrated on the workers, its socialism timid and stupid; and that the true future of revolution and of socialism lay in Russia. Brainerd Dyer of the University of California at Los Angeles examined "The Effect of the Failure of the European Revolutions of 1848 upon Isolationism in the United States." He observed that despite popular enthusiasm many statesmen—Clay, Sumner, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan—opposed any abandonment of America's policy of non-intervention. But others, such as Douglas and perhaps Seward, thought it unwise to trumpet abroad our intention not to intervene when a more reserved attitude might help the cause of the liberals. Mr. Dyer concluded that the course of the 1848 movement had no significant effect upon isolation sentiment in America.

Russia also entered the program in company with Great Britain, under the rubric of "1848: East and West." Preston Slosson of the University of Michigan presided. Philip E. Mosely of Columbia, in a paper on "The Influence of Tsarist Russia on the Revolutions of 1848," traced the attitude of Nicholas I. The tsar, he said, had planned his role in a new era of revolutions on the assumption of a renewed outswEEP of revolutionary expansionism from France. When the Second Republic proved unwarlike, his main aim was to keep Germany disunited. To this end, to support the Habsburgs, he intervened to put down the Hungarian Republic. Finding it unnecessary to lead an antirevolutionary crusade, he concentrated on upholding the balance of power in Central Europe. Goldwin Smith of Wayne University, speaking on "The British Attitude toward the Revolutions of 1848," portrayed the sympathetic but sometimes aloof and condescending British view of the Continental disturbances. Events in France especially seemed to fit the British stereotypes of the political fickleness of Europeans and the superiority of English institutions; and sympathy was in any case abated by the felt needs for a balance of power and for Austria as a barrier to Russian aggression. Cyril E. Black of Princeton, in the discussion, showed how Russia and Britain, despite ideological differences, both put first the need of peace, stability, and self-preservation in the confusion of 1848; and Jesse Clarkson of Brooklyn College pointed out how they co-operated in practice despite a difference of objectives which led to

conflict soon after. The discussion fell on further questions on Russo-German relations, and on the effect of Chartism upon British foreign policy.

The United States was appropriately represented by a session on "Some Forty-eighters in America," presided over by Dean T. C. Blegen of Minnesota. The meeting was a kind of symposium on those of the forty-eighters who had the most advanced social views. Dean Carl Wittke of Western Reserve University led off with a paper on the American career of Wilhelm Weitling, tracing his activity as a radical organizer and journalist and promoter of "Communia" in Iowa. Arthur Bestor of the University of Illinois, to whom we are indebted for the useful word "communitarian," presented Victor Considérant's travels and activities in the United States. Alice Felt Tyler of Minnesota gave an engaging paper on William Pfaender and the founding of New Ulm in that state, and Bayrd Still of New York University dealt with Joseph Weydemeyer, the first and aboriginal American Marxist. Dean Wittke then drew the strands together. Mention has been made of Mr. Korn's paper on the Jewish forty-eighters, read at another session.

American attitudes toward the Revolution of 1848 in Europe were skillfully analyzed at a session called "1848: North and South in the United States." Under the chairmanship of Clement Eaton of the University of Kentucky, contrasting papers were read by Jeter A. Isely of Princeton and Charles M. Wiltse of Washington, D. C. Mr. Isely spoke on Horace Greeley, Mr. Wiltse on John C. Calhoun; the chairman wisely observed that Calhoun represented only an extreme segment of Southern thought, while Greeley was unrepresentative of the Northern majority. Mr. Isely presented Greeley as a socialist who wished to eliminate land monopoly and guarantee by state power the right to work. Revolutions abroad afforded him the opportunity to propagandize his radical convictions, but when reaction occurred he began to stress the self-determination of peoples, censuring British free trade as an ally of wage slavery and condemning Russia as the bulwark of absolutism. Calhoun, Mr. Wiltse pointed out, judged the European revolutions in terms of his conservative political philosophy which rejected the equality of men. Opposing a proletarian revolution which would obliterate class distinctions, and believing that stable government must rest not on an egalitarian base but on some form of federalism, he saw hope for Germany but none for France. The papers were discussed by John Hope Franklin of Howard University and Charles S. Sydnor of Duke. Mr. Franklin observed that Greeley's attitude toward the 1848 revolutions should be evaluated in the light of his interests as an alert newspaperman and practical politician, who did not let his theoretical radicalism drive him from the conservative Whigs into the Free Soil party. Professor Sydnor regarded the conflicting views of Greeley and Calhoun as a chapter in the endless struggle between conservatives and liberals,

noting that they interpreted the same set of events in Europe from the standpoint of clashing philosophies, "unswayed, apparently, by economic or other considerations."

Two sessions (and the last of the forty-five here recounted) dealt with history as such. One explored historical works written before the Revolution of 1848, in their connection with that event; the other took up histories written after the Revolution of 1848, and purporting to explain it. One, that is to say, was on history as a form of thought preparing the frame of mind of 1848. The other treated the historiography of the revolution.

The former, "1848 and Historical Consciousness," was presided over by Friedrich Engel-Janosi of the Catholic University of America. There were three papers. Dorothy L. Thompson of Stanford University spoke on "History and the Birth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe." She concentrated on Czech and Slovak historical work, showing how the trends flowing from German romanticism contributed to the Slav awakening. She described the attempts of Czech scholars to rebuild their national language, literature, and identity (not excluding certain pious frauds in the form of fabricated "early" documents), and concluded with a survey of the writings of Frantisek Palacky. Theodore H. von Laue, of the University of Pennsylvania, under the general theme of "*Historismus* and Politics in Germany," analyzed the thought of Ranke, whose reputation for objectivity he subjected to reappraisal. He considered that Ranke's tendency to accept human affairs "as they come," a kind of mistakenly scientific approach, diminished his power of judgment and led to a "corruption of timeless spiritual values by ephemeral political aims." Leo Gershoy of New York University discussed "The Histories of the Great French Revolution and the French Revolution of 1848." He concluded that the famous works of Lamartine, Blanc, and Michelet had no specific influence in precipitating revolution in 1848, and that none of the authors, for all their exalting the great Revolution, wished to see its more drastic scenes staged again, least of all with themselves as participants. He suggested, however, that memories of the great *épopée* might be mildly upsetting in preventing the French from feeling quite satisfied with any ensuing regime. The chairman concluded with comments on Italy, observing that in Italy the Middle Ages took the place of the great Revolution in France as a remembered time of liberty and independence.

The session on "The Historiography of 1848" came on the final afternoon. It was, in a sense, the close of the centennial sessions, though it was of course not possible for the speakers, nor expected of them, to summarize the papers delivered during the preceding days. The session was presided over by Lawrence D. Steefel of the University of Minnesota, and attended by an overflow audience in which, since the subject was if anything a little technical, many connoisseurs of 1848 were to be observed. The first paper was read by Leonard Krieger of Yale, who gave an acute analysis of "Marx

and Engels as Historians of 1848." In studying the revolution in France, Mr. Krieger said, Marx was confronted with a situation in which economic development and social grouping were complicated by the continuing role of political traditions and institutions. To comprehend both sets of factors he accepted two levels of historical reality and utilized two corresponding methods: the level of actuality, which included the working of political institutions and the specific course of social events, and could be grasped by the usual empirical methods of research; and the level of normative reality, which was given by the theory of the class struggle, and could be ascertained by means of the dialectic philosophy. In the *Class Struggles in France*, the levels of empirical and absolute reality appear on a fairly equal footing; in the *Eighteenth Brumaire*, historical events are subordinated to the process of history as closed and determined. Engels, in the *Revolution and Counter-revolution*, emphasized the role of the Frankfort assembly, "the parliament of an imaginary country," and by omitting local political problems treated the German revolution as a unified process. It was in the treatment of revolutionary process, Mr. Krieger thought, that Marx and Engels were most successful as historians. But they created new instruments by which impersonal economic structure and anonymous masses were brought into the main stream of history, and by which the contemporary world was made a proper subject for historical treatment.

Hans Rothfels of the University of Chicago raised the large question, "Is There a Revisionist Movement in the Historiography of 1848?" and answered it with qualified negative. Beyond a widening of perspective in social terms stimulated by the work of Marx and Engels, he found the basic reinterpretation of 1848 to be crystallizing around or turning against the Marxian thesis. He detected three revisionist trends of sound historiographic significance. One has been expressed especially in small-scale French writings, favorable to the extension of the social revolution. Historiographically speaking, this may be described as a shift from the determinist to the activist Marxian interpretation. A second trend, which can be observed in commemorative articles, stresses the liberal traditions of 1848 as a safeguard against any sort of authoritarianism. A third trend which may be called revisionist goes farther in rejecting the glorification of violence, dialectic or physical, which is implicit in the Marxian theory. It questions the notion that revolutions, especially those in distant countries, are progressive per se. Mr. Rothfels intimated his own doubts on much that is said of 1848, and gave the impression that there ought to be more revisionism than there has been. Discussion was led by R. John Rath of the University of Colorado and Kurt Schwerin of Northwestern, but was as usual cut short by time.

The foregoing account, dry and bare as it is, does little justice to the meetings in Washington as they were experienced by those present, or to the efforts of some two hundred persons which made the program a living

reality. The writer begs the indulgence of those whose statements he may have inaccurately reported. It is a consolation for the shortcomings of such a summary to reflect that many who presented papers are taking steps to have them published. The scholarly journals for the next year or two will doubtless bear the impression of the late meetings. For the papers on 1848, plans are going forward to publish them in a book, under the editorship of Mr. Steefel; but it will be understood that not all the forty-one papers can be included in any volume of practicable size. A book on 1848, if finally published, and though selective in content, will stand as a record of the centennial, and as a better one than this article can hope to be.

R. R. PALMER,

Chairman, Program Committee.

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Minutes of the Meeting of the Council

MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

DECEMBER 27, 1948, 2 P.M.

Present: Kenneth S. Latourette, *President*; Conyers Read, *Vice President*; C. W. Cole, A. C. Krey, Ralph H. Lutz, J. G. Randall, Carl Wittke, Arthur P. Whitaker, Paul Knaplund, *Councilors*; Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Sidney B. Fay, Charles H. McIlwain, former Presidents; Solon J. Buck, *Treasurer*; Guy Stanton Ford, *Executive Secretary*; George H. Knoles, Pacific Coast Branch; Dr. Silvio Zavala of the University of Mexico, Lewis Hanke of the Library of Congress, C. H. Haring of Harvard University, guests.

President Latourette called the meeting to order.

Upon motion the minutes of the 1947 meeting of the Council were approved as published in the April, 1948, issue of the *Review* (pp. 689-92).

Mr. Ford presented a summary of his report as Executive Secretary and Managing Editor, which included a résumé of the work carried out by the standing committees. (See p. 35.)

Mr. Buck summarized his report as Treasurer, later presented at the business meeting of the Association. It was emphasized that the receipts of unrestricted funds for the fiscal year 1947-48 exceeded disbursements by \$2,414.01 and included in these disbursements was the amount of \$5,000 which was transferred to the Fiduciary Trust Company for investment. Mr. Buck further reported for the Finance Committee touching on expenditures in excess of items in last year's budget. After a brief discussion, the Council approved these expenditures. Attention was called to an appropriation of \$600 for expenses of a representative to the International Committee of Historical Sciences and an additional \$250 for the preparation of the American section of the international bibliography for 1947.

A new item concerning the continuation of the *Writings on American History* was next taken up. After discussion, the Council made available \$15,000 for personnel to prepare the copy for the *Writings*, this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available to the Library of Congress during the next eighteen months. The volumes of the *Writings* are to be published as part of the *Annual Report* of the Association as soon as government allotments for printing will permit, with the understanding that only the annual *Proceedings* volume and the cumulative index to the *Writings* will have prior claims on those allotments. Mr. Buck further stated that the Library of Congress will include in its budget for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1951, and thereafter, requests for appropriations of at least \$10,000 annually for volumes of the *Writings* and that its obligation to continue the project after June 30, 1950, will be contingent on the receipt of such appropriations or of equivalent funds from other sources that may be available for the purpose. The Council agreed to urge the members of the Association concerned with American history to co-operate with the Library of Congress in every practicable way that will promote the success of this project. The Council expressed the view that the budget as amended and revised was not meant to revoke authorization given the Treasurer with the approval of the Executive Secretary to invest the sum of \$5,000 as an addition to the capital funds of the Association.

Lewis Hanke of the Library of Congress introduced to the members of the Council Dr. Silvio Zavala of the University of Mexico, who presented a statement concerning a joint meeting of the Mexican-United States historians in Monterrey to be held in September. It was proposed that the American Historical Association join in sponsoring such a meeting. If later private funds are made available for the expenses of the meeting, the American Historical Association will accept custody of these funds and will act as a disbursing agent. It was pointed out that the historians participating in the conference

need not be specialists in the field of Latin-American history. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Council voted the approval of the above proposals. Dr. Lewis Hanke was appointed chairman of the committee to act for the Association with power to select his associates in conference with the Executive Secretary.

Mr. Ford reported for the Committee on Committees. He stated that the committee did not find a thorough revision in committee membership possible because of the terms governing some committees and the fact that some committees act on prizes only in alternate years. It was generally understood that term of office be for one year, unless otherwise specified, with the possibility of reappointment. Mr. Ford recommended that the Committee on Manuscripts be discontinued and that the Association suggest to the Society of American Archivists and the Association for State and Local History that they form a joint committee to take over the major proposals of the Committee on Manuscripts. Mr. Buck felt that this joint committee should plan a program designed to accomplish ultimately three things: (1) prepare a union inventory in this country; (2) make known in some way the yearly current accessions of public repositories; (3) establish ways and means whereby repositories can co-operate rather than compete for American historical material. The Council then unanimously voted approval of the reference of these projects to the above two organizations.

The list of members and delegates of the Association was approved by the Council. (For list see pp. XIX-XXI.)

Mr. Ford presented for consideration the resolution by Professor Howard K. Beale which was referred a year ago to the Committee on Manuscripts. The motion was made and carried that an ad hoc committee be formed to study the arrangement of private donations of personal manuscripts in repositories, this committee to complete its report not later than December 1, 1949. The composition of this committee was approved as follows: Thomas C. Cochran, New York University, chairman; Howard K. Beale, University of Wisconsin; Katharine E. Brand, Library of Congress; Alice Smith, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; George E. Mowry, University of Iowa; Julian P. Boyd, Princeton University.

On motion of Professor Arthur P. Whitaker, the Council voted to increase the award of the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The Council on recommendation of the Committee on the Watumull Prize voted to change the prize to a biennial award.

Mr. Ford, as Managing Editor of the *Review*, nominated Professor Robert J. Kerner of the University of California, Berkeley, to succeed Professor Thad W. Riker of the University of Texas on the Board of Editors. The Council approved this nomination.

George H. Knoles of Stanford University presented a summary of the report of the Pacific Coast Branch. Attention was called to the net gain of 111 members during the year bringing the total membership of the Pacific Coast Branch to 647. This expansion represented in large measure the continued effort of the General Membership Committee organized by Robert J. Kerner in 1947. The present chairman of the committee is Carl F. Brand, vice-president of the Branch. A revision of the constitution with a new set of bylaws was approved by the Council of the American Historical Association on February 26, 1948. The officers and members of the Branch are well satisfied with their present position within the American Historical Association. Upon Dr. Latourette's suggestion, Mr. Ford was authorized to extend greetings to the Council and membership of the Pacific Coast Branch with wishes for the success of their meetings which were held in Seattle, Washington, December 27, 28, and 29.

David Owen of Harvard University was chosen chairman of the Program Committee and Walter M. Whitehill of the Boston Athenaeum was chosen chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1949 meeting in Boston.

The Council next considered the selection of two United States historians whose portraits are to be hung in the hall of the Historical Division of the Pan American Insti-

tute of Geography and History, University of Mexico. As a result of the poll of the Council members taken in July, Francis Parkman scored the majority of points with F. J. Turner and Henry Adams receiving practically the same number of points. On motion, the Council approved the selection of Francis Parkman and F. J. Turner. The Executive Secretary and Arthur P. Whitaker were given authority to look for funds with which to have portraits made by competent artists.

On motion made and carried, the Council approved the publication of a new edition of the list of doctoral dissertations. The call to all chairmen of history departments will go out in March and the list will probably be published in September. The Council also voted to put a seven-year limit on the length of time that any one candidate may reserve a topic. To meet the cost of printing a new edition, the Executive Secretary was authorized to make the necessary adjustments in the budget.

The Council gave its full endorsement without financial obligation to the joint sponsorship with the American Association of Anthropologists of the International Congress of Americanists in New York in September.

The Council took up for discussion the request made by the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History for a report on the teaching of history in United States from primary grades through graduate work. No action was taken as no effective or practicable means of supplying this survey could be found.

Upon Mr. Ford's recommendation, the Council voted to drop our representation on the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association.

Mr. Ford next submitted for consideration a proposal by our delegates to the Joint Committee of the American Academy of Classical and Medieval Studies in Rome that the Association approve the Academy as the possible recipient of funds for fellowships under the Fulbright law. Without further discussion, the Council gave its approval of this proposal.

By unanimous vote, the Council re-elected Shepard B. Clough as delegate to the Social Science Research Council for the years 1949-51.

The budget of *Social Education* was next reviewed and unanimously approved.

The Council voted to elect Professors Thomas J. Wertenbaker (chairman), Sidney B. Fay, Kenneth S. Latourette, and Conyers Read as members of the Executive Committee to act with the Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion, the Council voted that the 1951 meeting of the Association be held in New York.

Upon Mr. Buck's recommendation, the Council voted that the Association revive its membership in the American Documentation Institute and that a contribution of \$25 be given to the Institute, this item to appear in the budget under "Historical Activities." On motion, the Council appointed Mr. Buck to represent the Association in the Institute.

The Council appointed Conyers Read and Ralph H. Lutz as a committee to present at the business meeting resolutions expressing the appreciation of the Association to the various committees and agencies and persons responsible for the efficient handling of the problems involved in the arrangements for the 1948 meeting.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Executive Secretary*.

Minutes of the Business Meeting

MAYFLOWER HOTEL, DECEMBER 29, 1948, 4 P. M.

President Kenneth S. Latourette called the meeting to order with about two hundred members present. It was unanimously voted to approve the minutes of the last meeting as printed in the April, 1948, issue of the *American Historical Review* (pp. 689-92).

Mr. Ford read his report as Executive Secretary and Managing Editor. (See p. 35.)

The Treasurer, Mr. Buck, presented a summary of his report, copies of which had been distributed to the members. The motion was made and passed to accept the report and to place it on file. (See p. 42.)

By unanimous vote, Mr. Shepard Morgan was re-elected to the Board of Trustees.

Next, a brief statement on necrology was given by Mr. Ford reporting the deaths of forty-two members since December 1947.

Mr. Ford, in the absence of the chairman, Professor Carl Stephenson, gave the report of the Nominating Committee. As a result of the largest mail ballot (632) yet cast, the committee announced the election of the following:

Members of the Council—Professor Max H. Savelle of the University of Washington and Professor A. E. R. Boak of the University of Michigan.

Members of the Nominating Committee—Professor Louis R. Gottschalk of the University of Chicago, Professor John A. Krout of Columbia University, and Professor Robert R. Palmer of Princeton University.

For the Presidency of the Association for the year 1949, the committee nominated Professor Conyers Read; for the Vice Presidency, Professor Samuel E. Morison; and for the office of Treasurer, Dr. Solon J. Buck. On motion, the Executive Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for all nominees and they were declared elected.

Mr. Ford reported on the following action taken by the Council at its meeting:

The report of the Committee on Committees; the status of the Committee on Manuscripts; the disposition of the resolution presented by Professor Howard K. Beale in 1947; the arrangements for the continuation of *Writings on American History*; modifications in the terms of the Watumull Prize and the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship; the election as delegate of Professor Shepard B. Clough to the Social Science Research Council; the membership of the Executive Committee; place of the 1949, 1950, and 1951 meetings; announcement of the program chairman, Professor David E. Owen, and the local arrangements chairman, Mr. Walter M. Whitehill, for the 1949 meeting; new member of the Board of Editors; new edition of the list of doctoral dissertations; membership in the American Documentation Institute and the appointment of Dr. Solon J. Buck as representative; sponsorship of a joint meeting of the Mexican-United States historians in Monterrey and the appointment of Dr. Lewis Hanke as chairman of the United States committee; joint sponsorship (with no financial obligation) with the American Association of Anthropologists for the session of the International Congress of Americanists; the selection of two United States historians (Francis Parkman and Frederick J. Turner) whose portraits are to be hung in the hall of the Historical Division of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. (See minutes of the Council meeting, p. 31.)

Professor George H. Knoles of Stanford University presented the report of the Pacific Coast Branch.

The following resolution was submitted by Dr. Conyers Read, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the American Historical Association deeply appreciates the gracious hospitality of the City of Washington and the tireless efforts of those who have implemented that hospitality: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association record its hearty thanks to Professor Palmer of Princeton and his associates on the Program Committee for their bountiful feast of reason and flow

of soul; to the Committee on Local Arrangements and especially to its chairman, Dean Kayser of George Washington University, for their attention to our more material needs; to the staff of our Washington office and especially to Dr. Ford and to Miss Patty Washington for their constant help in every aspect of the meeting; to the staff of the Mayflower Hotel for their courtesy and helpfulness, and particularly to Mr. MacLellan King, their special representative for the arrangement of the meeting; to the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade which has generously contributed the services of its trained staff in handling efficiently and courteously the painful but necessary business of registration; to Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, jr., Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, who has invited the members of the Association and their wives to visit the Naval Academy and to meet the members of its faculty; to the Washington newspaper press for the sympathetic presentation of our interests and our problems.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Association and that copies of it be sent to all those to whom it is specifically addressed.

On motion duly made and seconded, these resolutions were unanimously approved.

At the call for other business, Mr. Ralph Guinness presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Association form a committee of historical scholars to cooperate with other learned societies, religious leaders, and other public leaders, and all political parties to educate for peace and democracy to prevent an atomic third world war; that this committee collect data on causes and cure of war, evaluate it for validity and reliability and present its findings and conclusions and recommendations to the United States government and the United Nations; and be it further

Resolved, That the work and report of this committee constitute the program for the 1949 A. H. A. convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the members present at this business meeting request the Executive Board to call a special interim session at the conclusion of the annual dinner and presidential address for the consideration of the two preceding parts of this resolution.

The resolutions were seconded. Mr. Guinness then spoke earnestly and at some length in support of his resolutions, which embodied ideas he had been advocating for twenty-five years. Professor Frank M. Anderson, the senior member of the Association present at the session, rose to point out the unwisdom of diverting the Association as a body to matters not implicit in its charter from Congress. As individuals we might be sympathetic with this or various other good causes but, if we make the Association the proponent of one good cause, we will be faced with an endless list of causes as good in the eyes of an individual member, or group of members, as is the one embodied in these resolutions. He hoped the Association would not set a precedent, the end results of which no one could foresee. A vote was called for and the motion was decisively lost.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Executive Secretary*.

Report of the Executive Secretary and Managing Editor

FOR THE YEAR 1948

In my report for 1946 I reported a membership of 4,227 and added, "A membership of 5,000 is not an unreasonable goal to attain in the next few years." Today, two years later, I am happy to report that a hope so tentatively expressed is more than realized by a membership on December 1, of 5,252. This is the result of a gain of nearly 500 members this year. This increase is due in part to what the central office did but more largely to the efforts and the co-operation of members of the Association in bringing the *Review* and Association to the attention of their colleagues and their graduate students. This should be a continuing effort and I am asking members, whether in academic work or out of it, to keep up the good work. It should be extended to include the nonprofessional.

It is my experience that too many citizens think they have to be practicing historians engaged in research or teaching history to be eligible for membership. That is not at all the case. Our charter, granted by Congress in 1889, makes it clear that membership in the Association is open to every man or woman who is interested in American history or the study of history in America. The only gloss on that statement is a five-dollar bill per year or one hundred dollars for life membership. This is little enough for the return given and has been maintained in the face of rising prices while some of our sister societies have increased their membership fee by from one fourth to one third and their life membership even more. I may add that, as things now stand in the matter of prices and longevity tables for academic members, our life membership fee is a bargain-counter proposition that is due for a mark-up some day. As matters stand now, we do a little better than break even on the life memberships, which, however, give us the advantage of a stable core of members, less office work, and modest additions to our free permanent funds, where we are weak.

Let me return a moment to the question of the possibilities of membership among the history-minded public. We have, and always have had, hundreds of these intelligent and interested citizens among our members. They are one of the largest groups in our present membership. Their numbers are capable of indefinite increase, and such members should be recruited if we are not to hand them and their interest in history to exploitation for less worthy ventures put forth in the name of history. Every one of you knows in his community a handful or a score of such intelligent citizens who have given expression or proof of their interest in history. If you will jot down and send in their names and addresses, an invitation to join will go to them in the name of the Council. Do this if you do nothing else for the Association this year. Your name will not be used although it would be helpful if you permitted it.

As in the past, the circulation and the finances of the *Review* parallel the growth in membership, I explained last year the financial arrangements with the Macmillan Company which bring to the Association a considerable part of its free income. Those arrangements involve an annual subsidy and a division of profit. The latter will clearly not keep pace with the increase in membership because the publishers have been warned that the increased cost of paper would be reflected in the new contract with the printers. The volume for October 1947 to July 1948—Volume LIII—contains 977 pages with the index, as against 884 pages in Volume LII. The considerable increase in pagination was due less to the articles than to the increased number of book reviews, 185 as against 156 in the preceding year and the publication in each issue of a document in order to clear up the backlog of this type of material. The Board of Editors has voted to discontinue the publication of documents after the present accepted material is published. The last appears in the January issue, 1949. We have added a new rubric, "Books Received." The figures for articles received, accepted, and returned are practically identical with those of the preceding year, and their distribution by areas or periods is approximately the same.

I am particularly pleased with the increase in the number of book reviews, partly because they and the list of "Books Received" indicate an increase in the publication of books in the historical field. Not all of the increase is pure gain, and it is the obligation of the *Review* to discriminate. It should do it as a guide for its professional readers and, even more, for the increasing number of nonprofessional readers. It is with this in mind that I sometimes review books which might just be listed if it were not for the fact that they are often those which will be ballyhooed as definitive to an unsuspecting public. It is the responsibility of the *American Historical Review* to throw the fear of Clío into the hearts of irresponsible authors and publishers. If, as a result, there are fewer carelessly written history books, we can hope there will be more carefully written ones. Sound history is not a matter wholly of inspiration but largely of perspiration and, I may add,

not wholly that. Behind every honest book is an honest man or woman, even though he may write lamentably lefthanded English. A fair reviewer should take notice of both if they are in conjunction, or perhaps it is more exact to say, in opposition, when the results are measured. Occasionally and perhaps increasingly, the *Review* takes notice of two types of books. The first is the highly specialized monograph or book that touches a small and equally specialized group of users. I feel that a learned journal with an international circulation has an obligation to both specialized writer and specialized reader. The other type is represented by books in adjacent fields, fields into which the historian may well expand his interest and his knowledge. History is at the center but does not set the bounds of what is being called, I hope without chauvinism, American civilization. It has become both an undergraduate and graduate major in colleges and universities. It has a sounder rationale, I hope, than the Americanization courses that flourished and faded after the First World War. In any case let us peek over the sagging fences that once were real barriers between history and the social sciences and humanities, most of which, as disciplines, are the children, legitimate or illegitimate, of history. Without spreading itself too thin, this Association, and the *Review* as its organ, must act on the thesis that within reason nothing is alien to a group that tries to understand mankind and his past.

In turning to a summary of the committee reports I cannot refrain from expressing for the Association to the members of these committees a word of deep appreciation. As I have looked at the reports, I have realized in how many cases there was behind them a great amount of conscientious labor and time well applied in forwarding the interests of the Association and the administration of the prizes and activities that constitute some of its major functions.

Professor Bernadotte Schmitt, reporting in the absence of Dr. Waldo Leland for the Committee on Honorary Members, announces that the committee this year has no additional names to recommend. The general policy of the committee approved by the Council is to hold this very selective list to about fifteen. At the beginning of last year there were sixteen and this year we have suffered a loss by death of two honorary members—Professor A. F. Pollard of England, and Professor George M. Wrong of Canada.

The report of the Committee on the James Hazen Hyde Prize with Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes as chairman will be presented at the annual dinner when the winner of this prize of \$1,000 is announced.

A similar statement will cover the report of the Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize, inasmuch as the committee has come to a unanimous decision in making an award.

For want of competition, the Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize, with Professor Sherman Kent as chairman, makes no award this year.

The John H. Dunning Prize will be announced at the dinner in accordance with the report of the committee, headed by Professor Dan E. Clark of the University of Oregon.

The Committee on the Watumull Prize circularized some 400 American publishers asking them to submit any books in the field of Indian history published by them during the three-year period, 1945–47, inclusive. The result was a considerable garner of books and pamphlets, but the committee, which administers one of our richest prizes, felt that no book or manuscript quite met the standards that ought to be maintained and, therefore, recommends that no award be made. The committee, with the approval of the donors of the prize, recommends that the period to be covered by the award should be reduced from three years to two years.

The award of the Beveridge Memorial Fellowship will be announced at the annual dinner. The competition has been satisfactory this year. Eleven manuscripts were submitted, somewhat less than in previous years, but the quality was better. The committee established a procedure in handling accepted manuscripts. This is to have the

manuscript or manuscripts reviewed and revised in co-operation with the author by a specialist in the field. It will be recalled that the committee reserves the right to publish not only the winning manuscript but others that are considered important contributions. This last year the committee published the volume by Professor Harrington entitled *Fighting Politician: Major General N. P. Banks*. It has received excellent reviews. This year it will publish two of those submitted. Two manuscripts—that by Professor Hanke, the winner in 1947, and that by Professor Bestor, the winner in 1946—are either in the printer's hands or nearly ready for publication. The costs of publication have, of course, put limitations on the committee's program. The finances of this endowed committee are in a sound position and should remain so through the five-year period in the present experimental program of fellowships. This runs to 1950 when the committee and the Council will review the matter with a view to extension or revision. Taking account of the increased costs, the committee has recommended that the fellowship be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The Committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund has published during the year, through the Cornell University Press, Miss Hastings' excellent volume on *The Court of Common Pleas in Fifteenth Century England*. It has accepted for future publication the manuscript by Michael Kraus entitled "Cultural Relations between Europe and America in the Eighteenth Century." The sale of previous publications continues, to the profit of the fund, although three of the volumes are now out of print. The balance on hand is \$11,347.63. This is a slight gain over last year.

Professor Richard B. Morris, the chairman, reports that the Littleton-Griswold Fund has various projects in various stages of production. The manuscript of the volume on the "Connecticut Court of Assistants Records," edited by Professor Oscar Zeichner, is scheduled for completion in 1949. The work of the committee has received additional support during the last year from Mrs. Griswold, Duke University, and the Rackham Research Fund of the University of Michigan. Its reserve fund has declined from \$13,606.05 to a total on August 31 of \$7,131.77. Your secretary has had occasion this year to give some attention to the content and editorship of these volumes. They clearly reach a limited audience but, if one who is not a specialist in this field may pass judgment, they represent in their notes and introductions high scholarship and in their substance a permanent contribution to the beginnings of the administration of justice on the North American continent.

Two other committees, the Committee on Government Publications and the Committee on Radio, have no activities to report this year. The Committee on Government Publications has called an informal conference during this session to bring together historians interested in the series on "Foreign Relations" and "Territorial Papers" and representatives of the State Department. The Committee on Radio has suspended its work but is seeking hopefully for funds to carry on its program. It is appropriate to express a word of appreciation and thanks to the broadcaster, Mr. Cesar Saerchinger, and to the director, Mrs. Evelyn Plummer Read, for their tireless and effective efforts in connection with the broadcasts. To them is entirely due the success of the program and its length of tenure as a sustaining program on the NBC network.

The Committee on the Publication of the Annual Report is able to report that the *Writings on American History* for 1934-40 has reached the point where the index to the volume is now in galley proof and the volume itself should appear early in 1949. That part of the *Report* for 1947 which covers in a small volume the Proceedings and current business of the year should be out in January. The three volumes of documents covering the Spanish occupation of Louisiana edited by Professor Kinnaird of California should also appear in the first half of 1949. These volumes together with overruns on the cost of volumes being manufactured will presumably absorb most, if not all, of the current appropriation. Professor Ragatz, the chairman, has had a conference with Mr. Matte-

son who is doing the tremendous job of preparing the cumulative index of all past volumes of the *Writings*. He reports that Mr. Matteson is making excellent progress on his laborious task. It will all be done in the fiscal year 1949-50. If any balance on the Smithsonian funds for 1948-49 is available, we shall attempt to cover it by requisition involving part of the manuscript of Mr. Matteson. I hope that the Association realizes what a great and monumental work Mr. Matteson is doing. It is now his sole activity. When done, it will make conveniently available all references to the many volumes of the *Writings*. Both American and foreign students will welcome it and use it for years to come. The expenses of its publication persumably in two volumes and on some quality of rag paper to insure durability will absorb all the appropriations received through the Smithsonian to at least the fiscal year 1950-51. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the *Writings* should be continued and be a first charge on the funds of the Association received from the government. The problem is to secure the support and personnel for the preparation of the manuscript of future volumes. Miss Grace Griffin of the Library of Congress, who has so faithfully and competently prepared the index through the past two decades, has indicated that she can no longer carry the burden which has involved overtime work after her regular service in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Plans are now under consideration in conference with the Library of Congress which it is hoped will provide some means of assuring the continuance of what is probably the most extensive bibliographical enterprise in America, if not in the world.

The Committee on Business Records has pooled its interests with similar committees of the Social Science Research Council and the American Economic History Society to form under the aegis of the Social Science Research Council a nonprofit corporation chartered by the State of New York to be known as the National Records Management Council. Its purpose is to guide business firms to save historically important records, to advise them in disposing of nonessential material, to open these records to research, and to induce universities to set up courses in records management. It is now seeking a subvention from a foundation to initiate its activities and cherishes the hope that, after a trial period in furnishing and selling its services to corporations, it will become self-supporting. The interim board is composed of Arthur H. Cole, Thomas C. Cochran, Hugh M. Flick, Roy A. Foulke, Wayne C. Grover, and Emmett J. Leahy.

The Committee on Documentary Reproduction has followed closely the development of agreements between the State Department and countries eligible under the Fulbright law. The qualifying of microcopying programs under the law has not yet been fully clarified. The committee has been advised to submit specific programs or projects for each country, and its subcommittees are proceeding to shape programs accordingly. It has a full complement of committees for all possible countries. Eight countries have now signed the necessary agreements and more will follow shortly. A special project has been set up for Austria where a treaty may be long delayed and support for it is being sought outside government sources. The April issue of the *Review* will contain a statement supplied by the State Department about fellowships and exchanges under the Fulbright law.

In quite another field the Association must assume new responsibilities and added expenditures. This is in the field represented by the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Our predecessors were active in forming, and we have as members participated in, the International Congresses sponsored by the committee. As an Association we have paid nominal fees and contributed in the preparation of an annual international bibliography set up to replace the much more extensive German publication that ceased with the First World War. That we have played a larger role than this in reality is due to the fact that Dr. Jameson was active in the beginnings of the committee and that his associate in the Historical Division of the Carnegie Institution and the former secretary of this Association, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, became director of the Ameri-

can Council of Learned Societies and later president of the International Union of Academies and president as well of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. His long residence abroad, wide acquaintance with European scholars, and singular abilities as leader and moderator fitted him eminently for these multiple responsibilities. The happy circumstance that his duties in matters other than the International Committee took him abroad enabled him to attend meetings of the committee as one of our two representatives, with slight if any expense to the Association. To the regret of all the organizations mentioned and of this Association, his retirement from the directorship of the American Council of Learned Societies has led him to withdraw from the presidency of the two international organizations. It is with the revived Committee of Historical Sciences and its future program and the forthcoming Historical Congress in 1950 that we are concerned. The full committee or its bureau (executive committee) have held three meetings this past year at which we have been represented with minimum expense by members then in Europe, namely, Professor A. L. Burt of Minnesota, Professor Donald McKay of Harvard, and Professor Roy Nichols of Pennsylvania. Professor McKay and Professor Bemis of Yale are our regularly chosen representatives. In the future we must carry in the budget items that will assure the presence of one or the other or a duly constituted substitute at meetings of the committee. Continuity in attendance and fluency in one foreign language, preferably French, are advantages possessed by most other delegates and should be shared by ours. A summary of the reports by our three delegates of the several meetings attended shows the reorganization of the committee, dormant in the war period, a new set of officers with a young French scholar as executive secretary, Professor Morazé, whom some of you met when he was in this country. Offices have been opened in Paris. Contacts have been made with UNESCO, which has given a grant of \$5,000 for the 1947 issue of the *Bibliography* which is being edited by M. Pierre Caron, one of our honorary members. Each country must furnish its own section. In earlier years that nominal expense for the United States was shared with the American Council of Learned Societies. Their support has now been withdrawn. The unexpected obligation in editorship and expense was not before me or the Council at an early enough date to meet the deadline of October 15. The Council will need to provide the funds and the executive office to find the scholars to do our part. Whether the *Bibliography* serves a large enough clientele to justify its annual appearance is a moot question. In any case the UNESCO grant establishes the 1947 volume as an obligation and we should do our part. In addition our delegates report that tentative plans have been adopted for the next Congress and that bids are being considered for printing the continuation of the roster of diplomatic representatives in an edition of 500 copies. Five international governmental organizations, including the Committee of Historical Sciences, have agreed to federate under UNESCO in an International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies similar to the International Council of Scientific Unions. A draft constitution has been drawn up with the assistance of UNESCO officials and approved. I have met a call from the Paris office for a brief report on historical activity in this country during the war period. Through the *Review* you will be kept informed of further activities of the International Committee. Its next meeting will be in London, June 24 and 25. Some of you may be drafted by it at a reasonable date to prepare papers for the Congress in 1950.

And now briefly about two other major national scholarly organizations in which we hold membership and share responsibility. Our two delegates to the American Council of Learned Societies report through Professor Strayer that the Council has been adjusting itself during the last year to the working of its new constitution. For consideration of the Council's major fields of interest and what it is doing and what is to be done, the Council members are trying the experiment of panel discussions among themselves and with the staff. One panel should throw light on the question raised earlier of the relation of existing cultural organizations to UNESCO. In the matter of finances the A. C. L. S.

is assured for three years of funds for the central administration and for fellowships. It is encouraging to note that other foundations and possible sources of funds are showing interest in addition to the Rockefeller and the Carnegie groups. The Council had again the task this year of finding a new director. The committee of five, of which Professor Strayer and Dean de Kiewiet were members, came up with the happy and, as some would say the inevitable, choice of a historian, Professor Charles Odegard of the University of Illinois. He took up his new duties on September 1.

Professor Shepard Clough reports for our delegation to the Social Science Research Council that this Council also had to find a new director, as Donald Young had accepted the presidency of the Russell Sage Foundation. His successor is Professor Pendleton Herring, who comes from Harvard by way of a brief service with the Carnegie Corporation. The Washington office at 126 Jackson Place is directed by Elbridge Sibley. He is in charge of all applications for fellowships and grants-in-aid. Five committees touch the interests of historians: The Committee on Council Leadership, the Committee on War Studies, the Committee on Economic History, the Committee on a Source Book of Historical Statistics, and the Committee on Historiography. The latter is composed of Ralph E. Turner, Yale; Eugene N. Anderson, Nebraska; S. H. Brockunier, Wesleyan; Shepard Clough, Columbia; Thomas C. Cochran, New York University; Elmer Ellis, Missouri; and B. J. Loewenberg, Sarah Lawrence. The Council has sponsored the publication of a considerable list of books, which I shall not list except to repeat Professor Clough's suggestion that two Council bulletins, No. 58 by Sibley on "The Recruitment, Selection, and Training of Social Scientists" and a study by Charles Wagley on "Area Research and Training" are worthy of the attention of all members. The latter pamphlet represents a field in which the Council has added to its regular fellowships a fellowship program in area research training, and, where such training crosses field lines, will co-operate with the National Research Council.

Other delegates' reports represent watchful attention to groups where we grace the letterhead or where, as in the case of the American Academy in Rome, our delegates have supported the idea of widening its activities and by a resolution proposed to the Council ask for support for this wider program of the Academy and its possibilities as a participant in the Fulbright Act. Dr. Carl Bridenbaugh, our present delegate to the National Parks Association, has recommended that we drop our representation, and the Council has approved.

The last item touches *Social Education*, the periodical for secondary and lower schools. It is true that it is the organ for the National Council on the Social Studies, a far-flung and important body whose annual sessions equal or exceed ours in attendance. We have two members on the governing board—your executive secretary, ex officio, who operates fitfully and at a distance, and Professor Chester M. Destler who really is active and effective. The Association is also the custodian of a backlog fund for the support of the journal. Economies by the editorial board that were almost crippling have kept that fund untouched by any deficit this year. Uncertainties in the division of responsibility as set up by the National Council did not help to make *Social Education* what it might be and what the new editor would like to make it. If I had been writing a month ago, I should have pronounced the outlook for *Social Education* unpromising. A frank discussion and consequent action at a recent meeting have much improved the situation. The National Council should give its best efforts to the support of their organ, for it is their responsibility first, but members of this body can help with such articles as Professor John Hicks wrote for it this year, the sole and only one from any of our group.

If this factual report is longer than usual, it is because the Association is a larger and, I hope, a better organization. Certainly its responsibilities within and beyond national frontiers are increasing and must increase. Let us make sure that it is equal to them.

GUY STANTON FORD, *Executive Secretary.*

Annual Report of the Treasurer

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947-48

The financial assets of the American Historical Association on August 31, 1948, amounted to \$354,999.14. Of that sum, \$279,128.74 constitute the capital funds of the Association, which are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York and are managed by it under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Of that amount \$144,120 are credited to various special funds, leaving \$135,008.74 the income from which is unrestricted. The cash on hand in checking and savings accounts amounts to \$75,870.40 of which sum \$53,783.34 is restricted, leaving \$22,087.06 available for general purposes. The total of unrestricted funds, including both capital and expendable sums, amounted to \$157,095.80; and that of restricted funds amounted to \$197,903.34.

The expendable funds of the Association are administered through a general account, five special accounts, and three operating accounts. The general account includes, however, a number of special funds and grants, which are segregated from the unrestricted funds only by bookkeeping. The balances in this account are kept partly in a savings account and partly in a checking account, and transfers are made from one to the other as occasion arises. The balances in the special accounts are separately deposited, four in savings accounts and one in a checking account. The operating accounts are not administered by the treasurer, but the funds for them are supplied from the general or special accounts and, as a rule, their receipts are transmitted to the treasurer for deposit in the appropriate accounts.

The following tables present a condensed exhibit of the financial transactions of the Association during the year. The statement for the general fund is broken down into unrestricted funds and the various special funds and grants, and for the unrestricted funds the items for 1946-47 are included for purposes of comparison. Statements for the special accounts and the operating accounts follow, and there are a number of summaries. The receipts of unrestricted funds exceeded disbursements by \$2,414.01. The disbursements, however, include \$5,000 transferred to the Fiduciary Trust Co. for investment.

The treasurer's accounts have been audited by F. W. Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants, and their report is on file in the Washington office of the Association, where it may be examined by any interested member. There has been no audit of the operating account of the Committee on Americana as activities have been suspended and no report has been submitted. The other operating accounts have been audited and certified to be correct by representatives of the Association appointed by the President for that purpose, as follows: the account of the Radio Committee by John L. La Monte and Leonidas Dodson; and the account of *Social Education*, by William M. Brewer and Paul O. Carr. Reports of these audits are also on file and available for inspection in the Washington office.

The report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1948, which was submitted by W. Randolph Burgess, chairman of the Board, is also on file and available for inspection in the Washington office.

SOLON J. BUCK, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Comparative statement for 1946-47 and 1947-48 of receipts and disbursements of unrestricted funds

Receipts:	1946-47	1947-48
Cash on hand.....	\$14,290.58	\$19,673.05
Annual dues.....	20,781.80	23,560.68
Registration fees.....	1,236.00	696.73
Interest.....	4,492.66	5,882.57
<i>American Historical Review</i>	6,990.31	8,162.73
Royalties.....	91.30	50.16
Advertising.....	1,125.44	1,145.00
Miscellaneous.....	358.50	137.00
	<hr/> 49,366.59	<hr/> 59,307.92
Disbursements:		
General Administration.....	17,908.02	18,816.54
Council and Council committees.....	409.22	590.69
Annual meetings.....	286.21	260.47
<i>Review</i> —copies for members.....	10,940.09	12,178.16
A. C. L. S.—dues.....		75.00
Pacific Coast Branch.....	100.00	200.00
International Bibliography.....	50.00	
Council for Preservation of Historic Sites and Build- ings.....		100.00
Investments.....		5,000.00
	<hr/> 29,693.54	<hr/> 37,220.86
Total.....	29,693.54	37,220.86
Balance.....	19,673.05	22,087.06
	<hr/> 49,366.59	<hr/> 59,307.92

Statement of receipts and disbursements for 1947-48 of special funds and grants included in the general account

	Receipts	Disburse- ments
Endowment Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$138.75	
Contributions.....	188.00	
Life membership dues.....	1,100.00	
Transferred for investment.....		\$1,300.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		126.75
	<hr/> 1,426.75	<hr/> 1,426.75
Andrew D. White Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	38.16	
Interest.....	42.00	
Dues in Internat. Com. of Hist. Sciences.....		48.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		32.16
	<hr/> 80.16	<hr/> 80.16

Statement of receipts and disbursements for 1947-48 of special funds and grants included in the general account—Continued

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
George Louis Beer Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$1, 182.25	
Interest.....	224.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		\$1, 406.25
	<hr/> 1, 406.25	<hr/> 1, 406.25
John H. Dunning Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	131.29	
Interest.....	73.50	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		204.79
	<hr/> 204.79	<hr/> 204.79
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	60.53	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		60.53
	<hr/> 60.53	<hr/> 60.53
James Hazen Hyde Prize Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	1, 000. 00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		1, 000. 00
	<hr/> 1, 000. 00	<hr/> 1, 000. 00
<i>Writings on American History Index:</i>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	2, 000. 00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		2, 000. 00
	<hr/> 2, 000. 00	<hr/> 2, 000. 00
J. Franklin Jameson Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	1. 73	
Interest.....	84. 70	
From sales of <i>List of Doctoral Dissertations</i>	259. 05	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		345. 48
	<hr/> 345. 48	<hr/> 345. 48
Radio Committee:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	381. 00	
Grant from National Broadcasting Co.....	3, 652. 00	
Transferred to operating account.....		4, 000. 00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		33. 00
	<hr/> 4, 033. 00	<hr/> 4, 033. 00

Statement of receipts and disbursements for 1947-48 of special funds and grants included in the general account—Continued

Special Accounts:	Receipts	Disbursements
Interest.....	\$4,375.00	
Transfers.....		\$4,375.00
	<hr/> 4,375.00	<hr/> 4,375.00

Summary statement for 1947-48 of receipts and disbursements of funds in the general account

Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947:	Receipts	Disbursements
Unrestricted funds.....	\$19,673.05	
Special funds and grants.....	4,933.71	
	<hr/> \$24,606.76	
Income:		
Unrestricted funds.....	39,634.87	
Special funds and grants.....	5,623.25	
	<hr/> 45,258.12	
Expenditures and transfers:		
Unrestricted funds.....	37,220.86	
Special funds and grants.....	5,348.00	
	<hr/>	\$42,568.86
Balances, Aug. 31, 1948:		
Unrestricted funds.....	22,087.06	
Special funds and grants.....	5,208.96	
	<hr/>	27,296.02
Total.....	69,864.88	69,864.88
Interest received and transferred to special accounts.....	4,375.00	4,375.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand totals, general account.....	74,239.88	74,239.88

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Statement for 1947-48 of receipts and disbursements

Americana for College Libraries:	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$2,026.65	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		\$2,026.65
	<hr/> 2,026.65	<hr/> 2,026.65
Carnegie Revolving Fund for Publications:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	11,142.73	
Grant from A. C. L. S.....	500.00	
Interest.....	113.76	
Royalties.....	1,191.14	
Editorial and publication expenses.....		1,600.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		11,347.63
	<hr/> 12,947.63	<hr/> 11,347.63
	<hr/> 12,947.63	<hr/> 12,947.63

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

Statement for 1947-48 of receipts and disbursements—Continued

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$22,427.15	
Interest.....	3,716.39	
Royalties.....	504.82	
Miscellaneous.....	.50	
Editorial and publication expenses.....		\$2,800.91
Committee expenses.....		435.37
Membership dues for contributors.....		275.00
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship.....		1,505.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		21,632.58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,648.86	26,648.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Littleton-Griswold Fund:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	13,606.05	
Interest.....	1,017.22	
Contribution toward publication costs.....	250.00	
Sales of publications.....	22.50	
Editorial and publication expenses.....		584.30
Committee expenses.....		174.70
Membership dues of contributor.....		5.00
Investments.....		7,000.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		7,131.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,895.77	14,895.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Social Education:</i>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	4,317.81	
Interest.....	42.00	
Royalties.....	1,041.74	
Subscription and advertising.....	4,611.49	
Royalty payments to authors of report of Commission on the Social Studies.....		246.70
Transferred to operating account.....		4,482.30
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		5,284.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,013.04	10,013.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Summary of Special Accounts:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	53,520.39	
Income including transfers.....	13,011.56	
Expenditures and transfers.....		13,109.28
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		47,422.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	66,531.95	66,531.95

GENERAL SUMMARY

Summary statement for 1947-48 of funds in the general account and the special accounts

		<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947:			
General account.....	\$24,606.76		
Special accounts.....	53,520.39		
	<hr/>	\$78,127.15	
Income:			
General account.....	45,258.12		
Special accounts.....	13,011.56		
	<hr/>		
	58,269.68		
Less duplication.....	280.00		
	<hr/>	57,989.68	
Expenditures and transfers:			
General account.....	42,568.86		
Special accounts.....	19,109.28		
	<hr/>		
	61,678.14		
Less duplication.....	280.00		
	<hr/>		\$61,398.14
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948:			
General account.....			27,296.02
Special accounts.....			47,422.67
			<hr/>
Totals.....		136,116.83	136,116.83

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

Statement for 1947-48 of receipts and disbursements of accounts not handled by the treasurer

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
<i>Social Education:</i>		
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$317.70	
Transferred from special account.....	4,482.30	
Advertisements and subscriptions.....	4,611.49	
Salaries.....		\$3,524.26
Office expenses.....		667.83
Travel.....		195.59
Transferred to special account.....		4,611.49
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		412.32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,411.49	9,411.49
<i>Radio Committee:</i>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	1,052.16	
Transferred from general account.....	4,000.00	
Received from National Broadcasting Co.....	1,494.00	
Honoraria to historians.....		230.00
Fee to broadcaster.....		3,900.00
Director.....		1,330.00
Research assistant to broadcaster.....		775.00
Telephone, telegraph, stationery.....		101.06

Statement for 1947-48 of receipts and disbursements of accounts not handled by the treasurer—
Continued

Radio Committee—Continued	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Travel.....		\$14.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		196.10
	<u>\$6,546.16</u>	<u>6,546.16</u>
Committee on Americana for College Libraries:		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	543.29	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		543.29
	<u>543.29</u>	<u>543.29</u>

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Securities as appraised Aug. 31, 1948.....		279,128.74
Restricted:		
Credited to—		
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund.....	\$100,000.00	
Littleton-Griswold Fund.....	32,000.00	
Andrew D. White Fund.....	1,200.00	
George Louis Beer Fund.....	6,400.00	
John H. Dunning Fund.....	2,100.00	
J. Franklin Jameson Fund.....	2,420.00	
	<u>144,120.00</u>	
Unrestricted.....		<u>135,008.74</u>
Cash in checking and savings accounts.....		75,870.40
Special accounts.....	47,422.67	
Credited to special funds.....	5,208.96	
Operating accounts, restricted.....	1,151.71	
	<u>53,783.34</u>	
Unrestricted.....		<u>22,087.06</u>

Summary

Unrestricted funds:		
Securities.....	\$135,008.74	
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer.....	22,087.06	
	<u>\$157,095.80</u>	
Restricted funds:		
Securities.....	144,120.00	
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer.....	52,631.63	
Cash in operating accounts.....	1,151.71	
	<u>197,903.34</u>	
Total.....		<u>354,999.14</u>

Report of the Auditors

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

October 19, 1948.

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have examined the cash receipts and disbursements records of the general and special accounts of the American Historical Association for the period from September 1, 1947, to August 31, 1948, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the Association and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the Association and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included all procedures which we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of cash receipts and disbursements of the American Historical Association present fairly the results of its operations for the fiscal year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

The statements of cash receipts and disbursements referred to are presented herewith, as listed in the index, together with the schedules of investments and changes during the year as presented to the Association by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York. There is also submitted the following comment dealing with the accounts presented and the scope of our examination.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A summary of the cash receipts and disbursements covering the general account, general account-special funds and grants, and special accounts, as detailed on Exhibits A, B, and C, is presented as follows:

	Exhibit A, general account	Exhibit B, special funds and grants	Exhibit C, special accounts	Totals
Balance at Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$19, 673. 05	\$4, 933. 71	\$53, 520. 39	\$78, 127. 15
Receipts.....	39, 634. 87	9, 998. 25	13, 011. 56	62, 644. 68
	59, 307. 92	14, 931. 96	66, 531. 95	140, 771. 83
Disbursements.....	37, 220. 86	9, 723. 00	19, 109. 28	66, 053. 14
Balance at Aug. 31, 1948.....	22, 087. 06	5, 208. 96	47, 422. 67	74, 718. 69

Recorded cash receipts were accounted for in bank deposits and cash disbursements, according to the records, were supported by cancelled checks or withdrawals noted in the pass books and correctly approved vouchers.

The cash on deposit with the Union Trust Co. to the credit of the accounts and funds listed below, amounting to \$74,718.69 at August 31, 1948, was reconciled with the bank statements and pass books and confirmed by correspondence with the depository. A summary of the accounts is as follows:

Checking account—general.....	\$26, 208. 11
Savings account—general.....	1, 087. 91
Savings account No. 5.....	21, 632. 58
Savings account No. 6.....	7, 131. 77
Savings account No. 7.....	5, 284. 04
Savings account No. 8.....	11, 347. 63
Checking account—special.....	2, 026. 65

Total.....	74, 718. 69
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INVESTMENTS

A summary of the transactions by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for your account from September 1, 1947, to August 31, 1948, inclusive, as detailed on Schedule 1 is as follows:

Cash balance, at Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$9,131.22
Receipts.....	66,218.57
	<hr/>
	75,349.79
Disbursements.....	74,991.05
	<hr/>
Cash balance at Aug. 31, 1948.....	358.74

A summary of the purchases and sales of securities by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York for your account from September 1, 1947, to August 31, 1948, inclusive, as detailed in Schedule 2, is presented hereunder. We have converted the balance of securities on hand at September 1, 1947, to their actual cost and the following summary has been prepared on a cost basis:

Securities on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$230,968.92
Purchases.....	40,871.96
	<hr/>
	271,840.88
Sales and amortization.....	20,589.24
	<hr/>
Securities on hand, Aug. 31, 1948 (at cost).....	251,251.64

Securities in the hands of the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York at August 31, 1948, are shown by their report as confirmed directly to us by the custodian. These securities, as detailed on Schedule 3, are shown at their respective par values and actual cost to the Association and are summarized as follows:

	<i>Par value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Common stocks.....		\$95,888.31
Preferred stocks.....	\$11,000.00	31,803.16
Bonds.....	119,000.00	123,560.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	130,000.00	251,251.64

The total amortization for the year in the amount of \$285.18 has not been reflected in the records as a deduction from the bonds in the investment account.

The sale of bonds in the investment account appears to have been recorded at the original cost of \$10,337.50, rather than the original cost less amortization or \$10,304.06.

We suggest that the records of the Association which reflect the securities values be adjusted so as to bring them into agreement with this report.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

Income on investments was accounted for during the period under review. The total net income after amortization received from securities by the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York amounted to \$11,195.89, which was checked in detail to the various securities.

Amortization of bonds owned by the Association as of August 31, 1948, was computed

in accordance with amounts shown by the Fiduciary Trust Co. Payments to the Association by the Trust Company amounted to \$10,665.57 as set forth in Schedule 1.

If any additional information is desired, we will be pleased to furnish same upon hearing from you.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants.

Report of the Board of Trustees

DECEMBER 1, 1948.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

SIR: I submit herewith a report of the Board of Trustees of the American Historical Association for the financial year ended August 31, 1948.

The securities held in trust for the Association on that date were as follows:

Bond Account

	Aug. 31, 1948, approximate		Estimated annual income
	Price	Value	
U. S. Government bonds:			
\$2,000 U. S. A. Treasury certificate of indebtedness, Series E of 1949, 1½ percent, due June 1, 1949.....	100	\$2,000	\$23
\$5,000 U. S. A. Savings bonds, Registered, Defense G, dated May 1, 1941, redeemable at any time for lesser amounts, 2¼ percent, due May 1, 1953.....	100	5,000	125
\$4,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1951-53, 2 percent, due Sept. 15, 1953.....	101	4,040	80
\$8,000 U. S. A. Savings bonds, Registered, Defense G, dated Feb. 1, 1942, redeemable at any time for lesser amounts, 2¼ percent, due Feb. 1, 1954.....	100	8,000	200
\$8,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1952-54, 2½ percent, due Mar. 15, 1954.....	103	8,240	200
\$12,000 U. S. A. Savings bonds, Registered, Defense G, dated June 1, 1942, redeemable at any time for lesser amounts, 2¼ percent, due June 1, 1954.....	100	12,000	300
\$44,000 U. S. A. Treasury bonds of 1959-62, 2¼ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962.....	100	44,000	990
Railroad bonds: \$10,000 Virginian Ry. Co., first lien and refunding mortgage B, 3 percent, due May 1, 1995.....	95	9,500	300
Public utility bonds: \$26,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., convertible debenture, 2¾ percent, due Dec. 15, 1961.....	105	27,300	715
Preferred stocks:			
200 shares United Corp., \$3 cumulative preferred, par \$5, rate \$3.....	45	9,000	600
100 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., \$4.50 cumulative preferred, no par, rate \$4.50.....	117	11,700	450
100 shares U. S. Steel Corp., 7½ percent cumulative preferred, par \$100, rate \$7.....	134	13,400	700
Miscellaneous stock: 6 shares International Match Realization Co., Ltd., V. T. C., par £1, in liquidation.....	9	54	-----
Securities value.....		154,234.00	-----
Principal cash balance.....		479.17	-----
		154,713.17	4,683.00

¹ Cost.

Special Account

	Aug. 31, 1948, approximate		Estimated annual income
	Price	Value	
Industrial common stocks:			
100 shares Best Foods, Inc., par \$1, rate \$2.75-----	34	\$3,400	\$275
150 shares United Fruit Co., no par, rate \$4-----	54	8,100	600
60 shares American Can Co., par \$25, rate \$3-----	81	4,860	180
60 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., par \$24, rate \$5....	88	5,280	300
80 shares Philip Morris & Co. Ltd., Inc., par \$5, rate \$1.75..	36	2,880	140
200 shares W. T. Grant Co., par \$5, rate \$1.50-----	26	5,200	300
50 shares E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co., par \$20, rate \$3..	167	8,350	400
150 shares Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., no par, rate \$2..	41	6,150	300
100 shares Continental Oil Co., par \$5, rate \$4-----	61	6,100	400
60 shares Texas Co., par \$25, rate \$3-----	58	3,480	180
50 shares Chrysler Corp., par \$2.50, rate \$4-----	59	2,950	200
30 shares General Motors Corp., par \$10, rate \$4-----	62	1,860	120
200 shares General Electric Co., no par, rate \$1.60-----	40	8,000	320
100 shares Westinghouse Elec. Corp., par \$12.50, rate \$1.25..	28	2,800	125
60 shares Ingersoll Rand Co., no par, rate \$3.75-----	70	4,200	225
100 shares Inland Steel Co., no par, rate \$2.50-----	44	4,400	250
200 shares Holland Furnace Co., par \$5, rate \$2.50-----	26	5,200	500
170 shares Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., par \$10, rate \$1.70....	35	5,950	289
100 shares Kennecott Copper Corp., no par, rate \$4-----	58	5,800	400
Aviation common stocks: 100 shares Sperry Corp., par \$1, rate \$1.50-----	28	2,800	150
Public Utility common stocks:			
200 shares, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., no par, rate \$2.20-----	40	8,000	440
133 shares Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., par \$15, rate \$2....	36	4,788	266
Financial common stocks:			
30 shares Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, par \$100, rate \$12-----	272	8,160	360
62 shares Insurance Co. of North America, par \$10, rate \$3..	94	5,828	186
Securities value-----		124,586.00	-----
Less amount overinvested-----		120.43	-----
Total special account-----		124,415.57	6,906.00
Total bond account-----		154,713.17	4,683.00
Grand total-----		279,128.74	11,589.00

Statement of transactions during the period from Aug. 30, 1947, through Aug. 31, 1948

BOND ACCOUNT

	Price	Principal
PURCHASES		
\$3,000 U. S. A. Treasury Bonds of 1959-62, 2½ percent, due Dec. 15, 1962.....	¹ 102½ ⁴²	\$3,067.50
100 shares United Corp., cumulative preferred.....	46½	4,636.53
\$6,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., convertible debenture, 2¾ percent, due Dec. 15, 1961.....	108½	6,525.00
\$2,000 U. S. A. Treasury Certificate of Indebtedness, Series E, 1949, 1½ percent, due June 1, 1949.....	² 1.16%	1,999.42
Total purchases.....		16,228.45
SALES		
100 shares General Motors Corp., \$3.75 cumulative preferred.....	¹ 97½	9,715.00
\$10,000 United Biscuit Co. of America, debentures, 2¾ percent, due Apr. 1, 1960.....	98½	9,782.30
Total sales.....		19,497.30

¹ Net.² Basic net.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

	Price	Principal
PURCHASES		
10 shares Texas Co.....	(²)	\$450.00
200 shares General Electric Co.....	35¼	7,105.26
19 shares Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.....	1 278½	5,291.50
60 shares American Can Co.....	89¾	5,414.15
50 shares Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....	38¾	1,927.17
100 shares Inland Steel Co.....	44¾	4,455.43
Total purchases.....		24,643.51
STOCK DIVIDENDS RECEIVED		
100 shares Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. Distribution of 2 additional shares for each share held Apr. 21, 1948 to effect a 3 for 1 split.....		
30 shares Ingersoll-Rand Co. Distribution of 1 additional share for each share held June 4, 1948 to effect a 2 for 1 split.....		
RIGHTS RECEIVED		
50 rights Texas Co. Rights to subscribe for 10 shares capital stock at \$45 per share, void Oct. 8, 1947.....		

¹ Net.

² Subscribed at 45.

The securities of the Association are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York, and are managed by it subject to the approval of the Trustees.

During the year securities at a cost price of \$16,228.45 have been purchased for the *Bond Account*, and securities at a sales price of \$19,497.30 have been sold from the *Bond Account*. Securities at a cost price of \$24,643.51 have been purchased for the *Special Account*. There have been no sales of securities from the *Special Account*. A list of these purchases and sales is given above.

The holdings of the American Historical Association as of August 31, 1948, compares with its holdings of August 31, 1947, as follows:

	Value of principal	Income		Value of principal	Income
BOND ACCOUNT			SPECIAL ACCOUNT		
Aug. 31, 1947.....	\$174,753.14	\$4,778	Aug. 31, 1947.....	\$94,429.08	\$4,893
Aug. 31, 1948.....	154,713.17	4,683	Aug. 31, 1948.....	124,415.57	6,906

As will be noted from the foregoing figures, the market value of the securities held in both accounts for the Association increased from a total of \$269,182.22 on August 31, 1947, to \$279,128.74 on August 31, 1948, an increase of 3.7 percent. This increase reflects conditions general in the securities markets for the respective dates. The income basis, figured as of the same two dates, increased from \$9,671 to \$11,589, an increase of 19.8 percent.

In accord with accepted principles, the trustees have given instructions to the Fiduciary Trust Co. to set aside out of each year's income such an amount as is applicable for that year toward the amortization of the premiums on bonds purchased above the redemption price. The charge upon income on this account for the fiscal year was \$251.74.

During the fiscal year, the trustees received from the Association for investment \$13,300.

Charges made by the Fiduciary Trust Co. for the management of securities amounted during the fiscal year to \$1,411.50. The brokerage charges on purchases and sales amounted to \$192.54. The board of trustees incurred no other expenses.

Very truly yours,

FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
W. RANDOLPH BURGESS, *Chairman*.

Draft Budgets, 1948-49, 1949-50

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

[Approved by the Finance Committee and the Council, Dec. 27, 1948]

	Actual 1947-48	Original 1948-49	Revised 1948-49	1949-50
RECEIPTS				
Annual dues.....	\$23,580.68	\$20,000	\$23,000	\$23,000
Registration fees.....	696.73	1,000	1,000	1,000
Interest.....	5,882.57	3,500	5,000	5,000
Royalties.....	50.16	50	36	25
<i>American Historical Review:</i>				
Macmillan, editorial expense.....	2,400.00	2,400	2,400	2,400
Profits.....	5,762.73	4,000	4,000	4,000
Advertising and exhibit space.....	1,145.00	1,000	1,300	1,300
Publications and miscellaneous.....	137.00	50	50	50
	39,634.87	32,000	36,736	36,775
DISBURSEMENTS				
<i>General Administration:</i>				
Salary, Executive Secretary and Editor.....	6,000.00	6,000	6,000	6,000
Salary, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.....	3,140.00	3,300	3,300	3,300
Salary, Editorial Assistant.....	3,333.36	3,500	3,500	3,500
Salary, Clerk-Stenographer.....	2,433.36	2,600	2,600	2,600
Bonding Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.....	25.00	25	25	25
Auditing.....	150.00	125	150	150
Travel.....	167.61	300	300	300
Office expenses (including stationery, supplies, equipment, postage, telephone and telegraph).....	2,700.15	2,700	3,000	3,000
Notes contributed to <i>Review</i>	311.00	300	350	350
Contingent, miscellaneous, and editorial assistance.....	556.16	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bonuses.....			502	752
	18,816.54	19,850	20,727	20,977
Payments to the Macmillan Co. for copies of the <i>Review</i> supplied to members of the Association.....	12,178.16	11,500	12,500	12,500
<i>Historical activities and other expenditures:</i>				
Pacific Coast Branch.....	200.00	200	200	200
Council and Council committees.....	590.69	500	500	500
<i>Program committees:</i>				
1947.....	50.00			
1948.....	139.97	25	50	
1949.....		75	75	50
1950.....				75
Local arrangements committees.....		200	200	200
<i>Nominating committees:</i>				
1947.....	45.50			
1948.....	25.00	50	50	
1949.....		25	25	50
1950.....				25
Dues in A. C. L. S.....	75.00	75	100	100
International Committee of Historical Sciences.....			850	850
Council for Preservation of Historic Sites.....	100.00		100	100
	1,226.16	1,150	2,150	2,150
Investments (unrestricted funds).....	5,000.00	5,000	5,000	
Summary of disbursements:				
General administration.....	18,816.54	19,850	20,727	20,977
Macmillan for copies of <i>Review</i> to members.....	12,178.16	11,500	12,500	12,500
Historical activities and other expenses.....	1,226.16	1,150	2,150	2,150
Investments.....	5,000.00	5,000		
	37,220.86	37,500	40,377	35,627

Balance Sheet, 1948-50, estimated

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1948.....	\$22,087.06
Receipts, 1948-49.....	36,786.00
Total available, 1948-49.....	58,873.06
Expenditures, 1948-49.....	40,377.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1949.....	18,496.06
Receipts, 1949-50.....	36,775.00
Total available, 1949-50.....	55,271.06
Expenditures, 1949-50.....	35,627.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1950.....	19,644.06

Statistics of Membership, Dec. 15, 1948

I. GENERAL

Total membership:

Individuals:

Honorary.....	14
Life.....	1,398
Annual.....	4,409

Institutions:

25-year memberships.....	5
Annual.....	426

5,252

Total paid memberships, including life members..... 4,291

Delinquent..... 961

Loss:

Deaths:

Honorary.....	2
Life.....	14
Annual.....	26
	42

Resignations..... 51

Dropped..... 237

330

Gain:

New:

Honorary.....	3
Life.....	7
Annual.....	725
	735

Former members reentered..... 34

769

Net gain..... 439

Membership Dec. 15, 1947..... 4,813

New members and renewals..... 769

Losses..... 330

439

5,252

1 During the year 14 life members have died and 11 have been added. Of the 11 added 7 are new members and 4 annual members have taken out life memberships.

II. BY REGIONS

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	605
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.	1,809
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. . .	387
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.	977
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia. . . .	175
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.	520
Pacific Coast Branch: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Western Canada. .	655
Territories and Dependencies: Puerto Rico, Alaska, Haiti, Canal Zone.	5
Other countries.	119
	<hr/> 5,252

III. BY STATES

	Total member- ship	New members and re- newals 1947-48		Total member- ship	New members and re- newals 1947-48
Alabama.	26	-----	New Hampshire.	33	6
Alaska.	-----	-----	New Jersey.	160	28
Arizona.	14	-----	New Mexico.	28	6
Arkansas.	10	4	New York.	824	108
California.	405	74	North Carolina.	106	19
Canal Zone.	-----	-----	North Dakota.	9	3
Colorado.	38	5	Ohio.	234	37
Connecticut.	162	24	Oklahoma.	39	4
Delaware.	15	2	Oregon.	42	10
District of Columbia.	292	44	Pennsylvania.	365	52
Florida.	42	3	Puerto Rico.	4	1
Georgia.	40	6	Rhode Island.	39	10
Haiti.	1	-----	South Carolina.	34	10
Hawaii.	14	7	South Dakota.	14	3
Idaho.	6	2	Tennessee.	62	8
Illinois.	333	46	Texas.	95	18
Indiana.	160	13	Utah.	12	6
Iowa.	67	12	Vermont.	18	-----
Kansas.	51	6	Virginia.	165	24
Kentucky.	39	3	Washington.	63	24
Louisiana.	29	3	West Virginia.	28	2
Maine.	27	1	Wisconsin.	96	6
Maryland.	153	12	Wyoming.	5	1
Massachusetts.	326	36	Canada.	50	3
Michigan.	154	35	Philippines.	2	-----
Minnesota.	99	10	Cuba.	4	1
Mississippi.	20	7	Latin-America.	12	1
Missouri.	73	7	Foreign.	59	5
Montana.	16	3			
Nebraska.	34	6			
Nevada.	4	2		1 5,252	769

¹ This includes the 769 new members and renewals.

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1947

Honorary members:

Albert Frederick Pollard, Milford-on-Sea, Hants., England (August 3, 1948).

George MacKinnon Wrong, Toronto, Canada (June 28, 1948).

Life members:

- Troyer Steele Anderson, New York, N. Y. (April 1948).
 Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, San Francisco, Calif. (June 14, 1948).
 Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, N. Y. (December 7, 1947).
 Elizabeth Curtis, New York, N. Y.
 William Woodbridge Eddy, Easton, Pa. (February 18, 1948).
 Mary Forbush Failing, Portland, Oreg. (May 1948).
 Hon. Bert Fesler, Duluth, Minn. (November 3, 1947).
 Katharine Jeanne Gallagher, Baltimore, Md. (December 9, 1948).
 Roger S. Greene, Worcester, Mass.
 Henry A. Haigh, Detroit, Mich. (May 16, 1942).
 Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Washington, D. C. (August 27, 1948).
 Theodore Calvin Pease, Urbana, Ill. (August 11, 1948).
 Jennie A. Pratt, South Glastonbury, Conn.
 Miss Marion Talbot, Chicago, Ill.

Annual members:

- K. Asakawa, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (August 11, 1948).
 Charles A. Beard, New Milford, Conn. (August 31, 1948).
 Marshall Stewart Brown, New York, N. Y. (September 18, 1948).
 Hermann F. Clarke, 420 Warren Street, Brookline, Mass. (October 29, 1947).
 Ernst L. Flentje, Washington, D. C. (December 13, 1947).
 Frances E. Gillespie, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (November 29, 1948).
 James Linus Glanville, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex. (November 18, 1947).
 Edgar Ford Goad, San Pedro, Calif. (December 9, 1947).
 Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Winter Park, Fla. (September 30, 1948).
 Ramon Iglesia, Madison, Wis. (May 5, 1948).
 Sydney K. Mitchell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (January 23, 1948).
 Frederic Logan Paxson, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (October 24, 1948).
 Charles E. Payne, Grinnell, Iowa (November 30, 1947).
 George Petric, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. (September 6, 1947).
 Walter P. Rogers, State Teachers College, Potsdam, N. Y. (October 9, 1948).
 Edward Francis Rowse, The National Archives, Washington, D. C. (October 25, 1948).
 K. R. Samras, Washington, D. C. (April 11, 1948).
 Georgiana R. Sheldon, Foxhollow School, Lenox, Mass. (summer of 1946).
 Charles Newton Sisson, Coker College, Hartsville, S. C. (December 2, 1947).
 C. Henry Smith, Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio (October 18, 1948).
 Jonas Viles, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (February 1948).
 George Adrian Washburne, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (May 11, 1948).
 Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, Richmond, Va. (January 1, 1948).
 Laura A. White, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. (June 29, 1948).
 Maude Howlett Woodfin, University of Richmond, Richmond, Va. (February 14, 1948).
 Rev. Demetrius B. Zema, S. J., Fordham University, New York, N. Y. (February 1, 1948).

COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR 1948

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Less than a dozen recommendations were received by the chairman of the Nominating Committee last spring because the request for them was hidden in the April number of the *American Historical Review* under a long quotation from a letter in German. Conse-

quently, your committee had to do the best it could without the help of suggestions from members of the Association. The committee trusts that, despite the handicap, it has managed to present a good slate of candidates; but it suggests that the April issue of the *Review* devote a prominent page to the activities of the Nominating Committee for 1949, including the correct address of the new chairman and information about the vacancies to be filled.

To determine elections to the Council and the Nominating Committee, the chairman has received 632 ballots, which probably constitutes a record and surely proves that members are interested in voting if they get a fair chance to do so. The Program Committee, for completing its work promptly and mailing the ballots early in November, deserves a vote of thanks from us all.

As to the results of the balloting, the chairman announces that Max H. Savelle and A. E. R. Boak were elected to the Council, and that Louis R. Gottschalk, John A. Krout, and Robert R. Palmer were elected to the Nominating Committee.

For the Presidency of the Association for the year 1949, your committee nominates Conyers Read; for the Vice Presidency, it nominates Samuel E. Morison; and for the office of the Treasurer, it nominates Solon J. Buck.

DECEMBER 29, 1948.

CARL STEPHENSON, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERS

The Committee on Honorary Members met in Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1948. It was decided that, since there are already 15 honorary members, no recommendation be made for further elections.

NOVEMBER 20, 1948.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

The Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize unanimously agreed to award the prize for 1948 to Raymond de Roover for his book, *The Medici Bank: Its Organization, Management, Operations, and Decline*, published by the New York University Press in 1948.

OCTOBER 25, 1948.

VERNON J. PURYEAR, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

Inasmuch as no monographs have been submitted to date, the Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize has little to report for the year 1948.

OCTOBER 26, 1948.

SHERMAN KENT, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE

The committee recommends that the John H. Dunning Prize for 1948 be given to William E. Livezey, of the University of Oklahoma, for his book, *Mahan and Sea Power*, published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1947. The committee also recommends that honorable mention be given to Robert Luther Thompson for his book, *Wiring a Continent*, published by the Princeton University Press in 1947.

DECEMBER 13, 1948.

DAN E. CLARK, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JAMES HAZEN HYDE PRIZE

It is the decision of the committee to make the first award of the James Hazen Hyde prize to Louis R. Gottschalk of the University of Chicago for the manuscript of his book, "Lafayette between the American Revolution and the French Revolution."

DECEMBER 29, 1948.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES, *Chairman.*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE WATUMULL PRIZE

The committee reports that invitations were sent last spring to some 400 American publishers informing them of the prize and asking them to submit in competition for it any books in the field of Indian history published by them during the 3-year period, 1945-47, inclusive. After serious consideration of the books submitted, the committee recommends that no award of the Watumull Prize be made for the years 1945-47.

ROBERT L. SCHUYLER, *Chairman*.

AUGUST 30, 1948.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

Five volumes are currently in manufacture—four previously reported and now nearing publication, and one new one.

The four volumes are *Writings on American History, 1939-40*, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin (Vol. II of the *Annual Report* for 1943) and *Spain in the Mississippi Valley, 1765-94*, a collection of documents edited by Professor Lawrence Kinnaird (Vol. II, III, and IV of the *Annual Report* for 1945). *Writings, 1939-40*, proper is in corrected page proof and the index is now being checked in galley proof by Miss Griffin and two assistants. The first two volumes of Spanish papers are in page proof in Professor Kinnaird's hands and page proof on the third is expected shortly. All four volumes are scheduled for early printing and distribution. The new volume is *Proceedings* for 1947, now in page proof.

A printing allowance of \$10,500, available last July, will be absorbed by final charges on the Griffin and Kinnaird volumes and by the 1947 *Proceedings*. It is hoped that a slightly increased allotment (possibly \$13,000 as against the usual \$10,500) will be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949.

The *Cumulative Index to Writings on American History* through 1938, being compiled by David Matteson, is progressing steadily, final carding having been almost completed through the letter "I". The manuscript is promised during the fiscal year starting July 1, 1949, and printing credits then available will be used to publish it, probably in two volumes.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that *Writings* should continue to appear as part of the Association's *Annual Report* provided that compilation of the manuscript be financed by outside sources. This great national bibliography, today the best in the world, has lagged behind due to exigencies of the times, the 1939-40 one now approaching publication being the last one undertaken. It is hoped that a project now under consideration will permit resumption of compilation and bringing the work within the customary two years of date.

LOWELL RAGATZ, *Chairman*.

NOVEMBER 18, 1948.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE MEMORIAL FUND

This report covers the period from the closing date of the preceding annual report, November 9, 1947, to November 1, 1948.

The committee held two meetings, one at Cleveland on December 27, 1947, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, and the other at Philadelphia on October 15, 1948. The three members who constituted the committee last year were reappointed and a fourth member was added by the appointment of Dr. Henrietta M. Larson.

The second annual award of the Beveridge Fellowship for the year 1947 was made to Lewis Hanke for his manuscript, "The Struggle for Justice in the Spanish Conquest of America." Mr. Hanke is Director of the Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress.

The closing date for the submission of applications and manuscripts in the third annual competition for the Fellowship was July 1, 1948, and the award will be announced at the annual meeting of the Association in December. (See p. 3.)

Again in 1948, as in the first 2 years, the response was gratifying. Eleven manuscripts were submitted and several of these were of high quality. As in previous years, these represented a wide range in subject matter, in the geographical area and chronological period studied, and in the academic age of the applicants, among whom were both fledgling doctors of philosophy and mature scholars of established reputation.

As compared with the first 2 years, there was a decline both in the total number of applications and in the proportion received from the areas south of Washington and west of the Mississippi, but both may prove only temporary and in any case the committee sees no cause for immediate concern in either respect. The former decline was not unexpected. The number of manuscripts submitted to the committee is still far higher than in the period before the Fellowship was established, and there has been no falling off in quality. On the contrary, the number of manuscripts of superior quality was larger than in either of the two preceding years and the general average was consequently much higher. The underrepresentation of the South and the West is regrettable, but it appears to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the committee, which has publicized the Fellowship at least as extensively in those areas as in the rest of the country.

Consequently the committee feels that the Fellowship has been a distinct success in the first 3 years of the experimental 5-year period for which it was established by the Council of the Association in December 1945. There is, of course, room for improvement in the plan and the committee is watching its operation with a view to profiting by the experience of this trial period, but it is still of the opinion, stated in last year's report, that the trial should be a thorough one by which is meant a trial of the present plan extending at least through 1949 and possibly through 1950. During the coming year, therefore, the rules governing the Fellowship competition will remain substantially unaltered, except perhaps as regards the stipend.

The procedure followed by the committee in judging the manuscripts submitted is still substantially the same as the one described in its annual report for 1945-46, though there has been a considerable improvement in some of the details.

For the revision of manuscripts accepted either under the Fellowship award or for the monograph series, the committee has worked out a procedure which it believes is novel and which has produced results so gratifying both to the committee and to the authors that other committees or organizations might find it worth trying.

Briefly, the main features of this procedure are as follows: The committee engages an outstanding scholar in the field as its special consultant on the revision, obtains critiques of the manuscript from various sources, and sends a digest of them to both the consultant and the author. It then brings these two together in a meeting with the committee at which the problems raised by the digest or otherwise are discussed and an agreement is reached on the general character of the revision and the period within which it is to be completed. From this point on the author deals directly with the consultant in all matters of substance until the revision has been completed and recommended for publication by the consultant, whereupon it is submitted to the committee for final reading and acceptance. This procedure will not necessarily be followed in all cases, but it has been adopted in all the Fellowship awards to date, including the one for 1948.

The monograph series is being continued as a part of the Fellowship plan. There is no separate form of application. As stated in the annual Fellowship announcement folders, meritorious manuscripts submitted for the Fellowship but not receiving that award may, in the discretion of the committee, be published in the monograph series. One manuscript from the 1946 competition, Fred Harvey Harrington's *Fighting Politician: Major General N. P. Banks*, was chosen for publication in the series and appeared

early this year. None was chosen from the 1947 competition but the committee expects to publish two of the manuscripts submitted this year (in addition to the one for which the Fellowship is awarded).

In order to stress the existence of the link between the Fellowship and the monograph series and to give greater prestige to the latter, the committee has decided to give the citation "honorable mention" to all works thus selected for the series, and to include the citation in the book itself and also in the list of Fellowship awards printed on p. 3 of the annual announcement folder.

The committee also recommends that this citation be included in the Executive Secretary's announcement of the Fellowship award at the annual meeting of the Association, together with a statement to the effect that all the manuscripts mentioned, whether they receive the Fellowship award or honorable mention, are published on the Beveridge Fund.

It is believed that such an announcement by the Executive Secretary would aid greatly in making the opportunities for publication through the Fund better known to members of the Association.

In the period covered by this report Fred Harvey Harrington's *Fighting Politician: General N. P. Banks* was published in the Beveridge monograph series; Lewis Hanke's manuscript, "The Struggle for Justice in the Spanish Conquest of America," which won the 1947 Fellowship, was revised, edited, and sent to the printer; and Arthur E. Bestor, Jr.'s manuscript, "Communitarian Socialism in America," which won the 1946 Fellowship, was brought close to completion. It is expected that the Hanke volume will be published in the first half of 1949 and the Bestor volume late in 1949 or early in 1950.

Rising costs have forced the committee to curtail its publication program somewhat but unless there is a further rise, it will be possible to publish at least one volume each year in the monograph series in addition to the volume for which the Fellowship award is made.

The attached financial statement for the year ending August 31, 1948, shows that the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund is in sound condition. In round figures receipts totaled \$4,221, disbursements \$5,016, so that the cash balance was reduced by \$795; but the balance still amounted to \$21,632, and the reduction, which was foreseen and provided for by the committee and the Council when the latter established the Fellowship, has actually been smaller than anticipated at that time. Moreover, if we consider principal as well as cash balance, the Beveridge Fund has not diminished but increased during this 3-year period.

As regards the cash balance, this situation is brought out by a comparison of the current financial report with the report for 1944-45, the last full year before the Fellowship was adopted. On August 31, 1945, the cash balance amounted to \$25,719. The Fellowship plan, adopted in December of that year, contemplated the reduction of this balance at the rate of \$1,500 a year for 5 years in support of the Fellowship. It was therefore expected that at the end of 2 years the cash balance would be reduced by \$4,500 to \$21,219; actually, though, we are now well on into the third year, the cash balance amounts to \$21,653. Moreover, while there are some rather considerable outstanding commitments, any reduction on this account is more than compensated for by the fact that since 1945 the sum of \$5,905 has been transferred from cash balance to principal.

As the latter statement suggests, a true picture of the condition of the Beveridge Fund can be obtained only by taking into account its principal (which does not appear in the attached financial statement) as well as the cash balance. Combining these two items, we find that the aggregate resources of the Fund increased from \$119,814 (\$94,095 principal and \$25,719 cash balance) on August 31, 1945, to \$121,632 (\$100,000 principal and \$21,632 cash balance) on August 31, 1948. In other words, there has been an

apparent increase of \$2,000 in the aggregate resources of the Beveridge Fund since the Fellowship was established.

The foregoing account of the condition of the Fund does not include the outstanding commitments alluded to above; but these are largely offset by payments that have been made from the Fund since the establishment of the Fellowship because of commitments made before that date. The committee therefore believes that this account gives a substantially accurate picture of the effect of the Fellowship experiment on the condition of the Fund since 1945.

The committee does not pride itself on penny-pinching and it calls attention to the favorable condition of the Fund only in order to establish the fact that the committee has been operating well within the financial framework which the Council established when it adopted the Fellowship plan in December 1945.

Far from thinking that its function is to hoard the Fund, the committee conceives it to be its chief duty to see that the Fund is wisely spent up to the limits imposed by prudent financial policy. In accordance with the latter, the principal should be maintained at the present figure of \$100,000, unless it can be increased through additional gifts; and \$10,000 of the present cash balance of about \$21,000 should be earmarked as a reserve fund. Of the remaining \$11,000 of the cash balance, \$4,500 is already earmarked for the support of the Fellowship plan to 1950, leaving an uncommitted cash balance of about \$6,500.

If the present plans of the committee are carried out, the \$6,500 just mentioned will be either expended or committed by the end of the calendar year 1950, partly by increasing the Fellowship stipend. It is therefore expected that the Beveridge Fund will amount to about \$110,000 (\$100,000 principal plus about \$10,000 cash balance) at the close of the 5-year experimental period of the present Fellowship plan in December 1950.

In view of the favorable condition of the Beveridge Fund and in view of the decline in the real value of the dollar since the Fellowship was established in 1945, the committee recommends that the Council authorize it to increase the stipend of the Fellowship from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in 1949 and 1950, the last 2 years of the experimental 5-year period in which it was established. This increase is feasible in view of the present condition of the Fund, and it seems highly desirable in order to give the Fellowship the same cash value that the Council intended it to have when it was established in 1945.

The amount of the stipend after 1950 can be determined by the Council later on in the light of whatever recommendations may grow out of the review of the Beveridge Fellowship plan which this committee is undertaking. But the committee hopes that action on the present recommendation will not be delayed pending the completion of this review. In order to broaden the base of its study, it does not plan to complete the review until some time after July 1, 1949 (the deadline for applications for the 1949 Fellowship); it may then decide to continue its review through the last year of the experimental period, 1950; and until that review is well advanced, the committee will not be prepared to say what recommendations are likely to grow out of it.

Consequently, a postponement of the decision would not give the Council the benefit of this review for another year, or perhaps 2 years, and in the meanwhile the delay would be prejudicial to the Fellowship experiment. As matters now stand, this experiment is not being conducted on the terms originally approved by the Council. One of the most important of these was the stipend, which was fixed at \$1,000 in order to make the Fellowship financially attractive. This stipend is certainly much less attractive now than it was in 1945, and this fact may help to explain why the number of applications declined in both the second and third years (1947 and 1948).

The prestige of the Fellowship is also an attraction and this is being built up steadily. But the committee believes that the cash value of the Fellowship should be brought back up to approximately its original level, as it would be by the proposed increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and that this increase should take effect immediately so that

during the last 2 years of the experimental period the Fellowship experiment may be conducted in the manner originally intended by the Council.

The committee therefore hopes that the Council will act favorably on this recommendation at its meeting in December 1948.

As has been the case since 1945, the committee's activities will continue to be focused on the Beveridge Memorial Fellowship and the related monograph series. In both cases, the present plan will be continued substantially unaltered through 1949 and possibly through 1950, but since any important changes should be adopted and publicized well in advance of their effective date, the committee has already begun to consider the question and will make appropriate recommendations to the Council in due course.

In conclusion, the chairman wishes to acknowledge his deep indebtedness to the other members of the committee, Philip Davidson, of Vanderbilt University, Dorothy Burne Goebel, of Hunter College, and Henrietta M. Larson, of Harvard University and the Business History Foundation, for their ever prompt, cheerful, and invaluable aid in all its work.

ARTHUR P. WHITAKER, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE MEMORIAL FUND

Sept. 1, 1947, to Aug. 31, 1948

		Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....		\$22,427.15	
Interest-Investments.....	\$3,500.00		
Savings Account.....	216.39		
		3,716.39	
Royalties:			
Dumond, <i>Southern Editorials on Secession</i>	38.34		
Case, <i>French Public Opinion on the United States and Mexico</i>	29.84		
Binkley, <i>Official Correspondence of the Texas Revolution</i>	31.98		
Pargellis, <i>Military Affairs in North America, 1748-65</i>	12.81		
Dumond, <i>Letters of James Gillespie Birney, 1831-57</i>	22.38		
Kirby, <i>George Keith</i>	4.80		
Perkins, <i>Northern Editorials on Secession</i>	74.62		
Hofstadter, <i>Social Darwinism in American Thought</i>	66.50		
Bernstein, <i>Origins of Inter-American Interest</i> ...	2.30		
Easterby, <i>South Carolina Rice Plantation</i>	(¹)		
Pomeroy, <i>The Territories and the United States</i>	221.25		
		504.82	
Miscellaneous.....		.50	
Editorial and publication expenses:			
Dumond, <i>Letters of James Gillespie Birney</i> , binding, extra copies.....	137.56		
Harrington, <i>Fighting Politician: Major General N. P. Banks</i> , publication costs.....	2,663.35		
			\$2,800.91

¹ Check for \$25.13 for Easterby volume received too late to be included in 1947-48 receipts.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE MEMORIAL FUND—Continued

Sept. 1, 1947, to Aug. 31, 1948—Continued

Beveridge Memorial Fellowship:	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Reading and reporting on 1947 manuscripts.	\$245.00	
Fellowship of 1947	1,000.00	
Reading and reporting on 1948 manuscripts.	60.00	
Printing and committee expenses	200.00	
		\$1,505.00
Committee expenses		435.37
Membership dues of contributor		275.00
		<hr/>
	\$26,648.86	5,016.28
		<hr/>
		21,632.58
		<hr/>
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948	26,648.86	26,648.86

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS

The activities of the committee during 1948 fell into two categories—old and new business. One important event under the former heading was the publication of Margaret Hastings' *The Court of Common Pleas in Fifteenth Century England*, handsomely printed by the Cornell University Press. Far less satisfactory to the committee was the necessity of rejecting a worthy manuscript by Sidney S. Biro, "Revolutionary France, Germany, and the Rhine," which has been under consideration for some time. Although the committee felt that publication was merited and the Council of the American Historical Association agreed to accept Mr. Biro's generous offer to help defray expenses, publisher's estimates showed that printing costs would be so excessive that the Carnegie Revolving Fund would be left virtually exhausted. The volume by Louis Hunter, "An Economic and Technological History of Steamboating on the Western Waters in the Nineteenth Century," which is to be published by the Committee on Research in Economic History under joint sponsorship with the committee on the Carnegie Revolving Fund and the American Council of Learned Societies, is still undergoing revision before being printed by the Harvard University Press.

This year four manuscripts were submitted for the committee's consideration on the announced date of March 1. These were carefully read and evaluated during the summer. Two were rejected as unworthy of publication in their present form. A third the committee was forced to refuse because its excessive length would make printing costs excessive. The author has been informed that his work will be looked upon favorably if he cares to reduce it to a reasonable length. One manuscript by Michael Kraus, "Cultural Relations between Europe and America in the Eighteenth Century," has been tentatively accepted for publication pending the satisfactory completion of certain minor revisions suggested by the readers. The committee hopes to arrange for the publication of this excellent work during 1949.

RAY A. BILLINGTON, *Chairman*.

NOVEMBER 12, 1948.

CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS

Sept. 1, 1947, to Aug. 31, 1948

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$11,142.73	
Interest on savings account.....	113.76	
Royalties:		
Heidel, <i>The Day of Yahweh</i>	\$5.34	
Lonn, ¹ <i>Desertion During the Civil War</i>		
Ragatz, ¹ <i>The Fall of the Planter Class in the</i> <i>British Caribbean, 1763-1833</i>	5.34	
Carroll, <i>French Public Opinion and Foreign</i> <i>Affairs</i>	46.75	
Allyn, <i>Lords versus Commons</i>	11.97	
Shryock, <i>The Origin and Development of the</i> <i>State Cult of Confucius</i>	12.78	
Sanborn, ¹ <i>Origins of the Early English Mari-</i> <i>time and Commercial Law</i>	4.26	
Bruce, <i>Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave</i> <i>Era</i>	4.80	
Swann, <i>Pan Chao: Foremost Woman Scholar</i> <i>in China</i>	28.80	
Dietz, <i>English Public Finance, 1558-1641</i> ...	21.30	
Sydnor, <i>Slavery in Mississippi</i>	59.84	
Brown, <i>The First Earl of Shaftesbury</i>	8.52	
Barnes, <i>The Antislavery Impulse</i>76	
Whitaker, <i>The Mississippi Question</i>	28.05	
Bemis, <i>The Diplomacy of the American Revo-</i> <i>lution</i>	60.04	
Garrett, <i>The Estates General of 1789</i>	4.80	
Hubbart, <i>The Older Middle West</i>	44.88	
Ranck, <i>Albert Gallatin Brown</i>	5.34	
Hoon, <i>The Organization of the English Cus-</i> <i>oms System</i>	6.39	
Priestley, <i>France Overseas</i>	61.41	
Horton, <i>James Kent: A Study in Conserva-</i> <i>tism</i>	5.61	
Chitwood, <i>John Tyler, Champion of the Old</i> <i>South</i>	72.42	
Stafford, <i>James VI of Scotland and the Throne</i> <i>of England</i>	16.00	
Jackson, <i>Free Negro Labor and Property Hold-</i> <i>ing in Virginia, 1830-1860</i>	46.00	
Nute, <i>Caesars of the Wilderness</i>	83.07	
Hastings, <i>Court of Common Pleas in 15th Cen-</i> <i>tury England</i>	546.67	
	1,191.14	
Contribution from A. C. L. S. toward publication costs of Hastings volume.....	500.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$12,947.63	

¹ Volume out of print.

CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND FOR PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Sept. 1, 1947, to Aug. 31, 1948—Continued

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Editorial and publication expenses: Hastings volume—pub- lication costs.....	\$1, 600.00
	\$12, 947.63	1, 600.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....	11, 347.63
	12, 947.63	12, 947.63

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

The *South Carolina Chancery* volume (*American Legal Records*, vol. VI), edited by Anne K. Gregorie and former Dean J. Nelson Frierson, is now in press and is scheduled for publication in the winter of 1949.

A number of projects are in various stages of progress. Scheduled for completion in 1949 is the volume of *Connecticut Court of Assistants Records*, originally transcribed by Norbert Lacy. Professor Oscar Zeichner of the department of history of the City College, New York, is revising the text for publication and preparing an historical introduction. Progress in transcribing is also reported for the *Rhode Island Equity* volume, the Boston and North Carolina vice-admiralty projects, and the *New Jersey Quarter Sessions* records for the Revolutionary War years. Particularly encouraging is the progress reported in transcribing the *North Carolina General Court* records, edited under the general supervision of the Duke University School of Law faculty and the more immediate personal direction of Professor Bryan Bolich and Dean Harold Shepherd.

Owing to drastically increased printing costs the committee directed its efforts during the past year to procuring supplementary funds to underwrite editorial and transcription expenses entailed in preparing some of the volumes for the press. Mrs. Frank T. Griswold, sponsor of the program, generously offered further stipends to this end, and, specifically, contributed this year the sum of \$250 toward further work on the transcription of the *Rhode Island Equity* book at the Harvard Law School. Through the kind offices of Dean Harold Shepherd, Duke University School of Law, the Board of Trustees of Duke University authorized an appropriation of \$1,200 to underwrite editorial and transcription costs for the *North Carolina General Court* volume. A grant of \$800 was received from the Horace H. Rackham Research Fund of the Graduate School of the University of Michigan to underwrite editorial work and transcription costs of the Boston vice-admiralty volume, to be edited by Professor Lionel H. Laing of the department of political science of that institution, with a legal introduction by Professor Mark DeW. Howe of the Harvard Law School.

RICHARD B. MORRIS, *Chairman*.

NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Sept. 1, 1947, to Aug. 31, 1948

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$13,606.05	
Interest:		
Investments.....	\$875.00	
Savings account.....	142.22	
	<hr/>	1,017.22
Contribution toward editorial expenses of <i>Rhode Island Court of Equity</i>	250.00	
Proceeds of sales of publications:		
Bond-Morris, <i>Maryland Court of Appeals</i>	7.50	
Morris, <i>Select Cases on the Mayor's Court of New York City</i>	7.50	
Towle-Andrews, <i>Records of the Vice Admiralty Court of Rhode Island 1716-52</i>	7.50	
Farrell, <i>Superior Court Diary of William Samuel Johnson, 1772-73</i>		
Reed, <i>Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey, 1680-1709</i>		
	<hr/>	22.50
Expenses in connection with		
Bond-Morris volume.....	.31	
Morris volume.....	.55	
Towle-Andrews volume.....	.21	
Farrell volume.....	.23	
Reed volume.....	.56	
Volume on Virginia records.....	34.65	
Volume on <i>Rhode Island Court of Equity</i>	501.40	
Volume on New Jersey quarter sessions..	46.39	
	<hr/>	\$584.30
Committee expenses.....		174.70
Membership dues of contributor.....		5.00
Investments.....		7,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,895.77	7,764.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		7,131.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,895.77	14,895.77

THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

This committee has no activities to report this year. It has called in December an informal meeting of historians interested in the series on "Foreign Relations" and "Territorial Papers" and representatives of the Department of State.

RICHARD J. PURCELL, *Acting Chairman*.

DECEMBER 14, 1948.

THE COMMITTEE ON RADIO

The most specific event to be recorded by the Committee on Radio for the year 1948 is the termination by the National Broadcasting Co. of *The Story Behind the Headlines*. The last talk to be broadcast in the series was that of February 29, 1948. In mid-December of 1947 the director of the program received a letter from NBC to the effect that the program would be terminated as of the end of December. The director immediately made an appointment for an interview with Mr. Niles Trammell, president of NBC. The result of the interview was that apparently Mr. Trammell was convinced that longer notice than 2 weeks should be given of intent to terminate a program such as *The Story Behind the Headlines*, which was conducted under the auspices of one of the foremost learned societies in the country and which had carried on with no complaints but rather to the apparent satisfaction of NBC, the American Historical Association and the listening public for nearly 10 years. The director succeeded in getting an extension of 2 months before the termination of the program. During these 2 months members of the American Historical Association as well as many other influential people wrote in to NBC commending the program and urging its continuance. The reasons given by NBC for stopping the series were change of program personnel, need for economy, and the like. No complaint was made regarding the nature, substance, or execution of the program.

One or two members of the Committee on Radio made suggestions of possible ways to continue, and the chairman and director as well as the broadcaster explored every channel that looked at all promising. The organization was kept together on a part time basis until July 1, 1948, and continuing efforts were made by the broadcaster and the director to continue the program. No results were forthcoming, and as of July first the resignations of the broadcaster and the director were accepted.

It is appropriate to express a word of appreciation and thanks to the broadcaster, Mr. Cesar Saerchinger, and to the director, Mrs. Evelyn Plummer Read, for their tireless and effective efforts in connection with the broadcasts. To them is entirely due the success of the program and its length of tenure as a sustaining program on the NBC network. It is the hope of the Committee on Radio that the program may be resumed in the future and that we may again be so fortunate as to command their services.

The committee would like to remind the members of the American Historical Association that this was their program. It is hoped that they will come forward with suggestions and efforts to make it possible to put it back on the air.

It is suggested that the small balances now standing to the credit of the Radio Committee both in Washington and in Philadelphia be united in the treasury of the Association and maintained as a credit item for at least 2 years in the hope that within that period the broadcasting program may be resumed. Failing revival at the end of that time, it is recommended that the balance revert to the general fund of the American Historical Association.

CONYERS READ, *Chairman*.

DECEMBER 21, 1948.

THE COMMITTEE ON RADIO

Sept. 1, 1947 to Aug. 31, 1948

Receipts, A. H. A.:

Balance in treasury, A. H. A. Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$381.00	
Received from National Broadcasting Co.....	3, 652. 00	
		\$4, 033. 00

Disbursements, A. H. A.:

Transferred to Radio Committee operating account....	4, 000.00	
Balance in treasury, A. H. A. Aug. 31, 1948.....	33. 00	
		4, 033. 00

Receipts, Radio Committee:

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	1, 052. 16	
Received from Treasurer, A. H. A.	4, 000. 00	
Received from National Broadcasting Co.....	1, 494. 00	
		6, 546. 16

Disbursements, Radio Committee:

Honoraria to historians.....	230. 00	
Fee to broadcaster.....	3, 900. 00	
Research assistant to broadcaster.....	775. 00	
Director.....	1, 330. 00	
Telephone, telegraph, and stationery.....	101. 06	
Travel.....	14. 00	
	6, 350. 06	
Balance in Pennsylvania Company, Aug. 31, 1948....	196. 10	
		6, 546. 16

The undersigned report that on December 9, 1948, they examined the accounts of the Radio Committee and found them correct and in accordance with this statement.

JOHN L. LA MONTE.
LEONIDAS DODSON.

THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS RECORDS

The committee met in Cleveland during the 1947 meeting of the American Historical Association and approved plans for a national records management center prepared by a committee of the Social Science Research Council. Subsequently this latter committee, composed of Arthur H. Cole, Jackson Hutto, Emmett J. Leahy, and Thomas C. Cochran, chairman, reported the plan to the Policies and Planning Committee of the Council. The plan called for the setting up of a nonprofit making corporation controlled by a board made up in the majority of the representatives of various learned societies. This corporation has now been chartered in the State of New York and has elected an interim board and officers to serve until its first annual meeting. The interim board is composed of Arthur H. Cole, Thomas C. Cochran, Hugh M. Flick, Roy A. Foulke, Wayne C. Grover, and Emmett J. Leahy. The National Records Management Council is seeking funds from one of the foundations to support its first year or two of large scale activity. Ultimately, fees paid by business companies for assistance in records management should make the Council self-supporting.

The Council aims, first, to encourage business houses to save their historical records, while simultaneously saving money through the systematic destruction of useless records; second, to make their records available for historical research; and third, to run, in conjunction with various universities, training courses in records management.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 4, 1948.

THE COMMITTEE ON DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

The efforts of the committee during the past year have been directed toward developing microcopying programs in foreign countries. In this connection the Library of Congress has authorized the sum of \$10,000 for the initiation of a microcopying program in Italy with the expectation of increasing this amount as operations progress. The program will be directed in Italy by Dr. Emilio Re, chief of Archival Administration for the Italian Government. The materials to be microcopied consist largely of unpublished catalogs, inventories and guides, check lists of which were furnished the Library of Congress by the special committee on Italy headed by Professor Ullman. When Italy approves the agreement for the Fulbright program, an effort will be made to qualify under this program that which the Library of Congress is initiating.

The qualifying of microcopying programs as research projects within the scope of the Fulbright Law has not as yet been fully clarified. This committee has never received a written reply to its proposal of December 1947 which was indorsed by the Librarian of Congress and Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association and submitted to the Board of Foreign Scholarships for consideration. The purpose of this proposal was to qualify microcopying activities within the scope of the Fulbright program. Not having received a formal reply to a formal proposal the committee was for some time at a loss as to just how to proceed with the further development of its program. As a result, however, of conferences with the Executive Secretary of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, which is acting as a screening board for projects under the Fulbright program, the committee has been advised to submit individual programs for each country as research projects of particular scholars selected to direct the work. The committee is now proceeding to shape country programs along those lines. A program for China, which was indorsed by the Library of Congress, and submitted earlier in the year, is now about ready for re-submission to the Conference Board in a form which the committee hopes will meet the requirements for qualification under the Fulbright program.

The only other countries for which the Fulbright program has been activated are Greece, Burma, and the Philippines. Professor W. Norman Brown, head of a special committee on Burma, has made definite headway in setting up a committee in Burma from which it is hoped the bibliographical information will be obtained which will serve as a basis for a program for that country. Unsettled political conditions there, however, make the outcome somewhat uncertain. There are some prospects of getting proposals for Greece and the Philippines in shape for submission. Proposals have already been prepared by committees on Finland, headed by Professor Kolehmainen, Austria, by Professor Lutz and Professor Fowler, Netherlands, Belgium, and the Dutch East Indies, by Professor Hyma, for submission to the Conference Board when the agreements activating Fulbright programs go into effect.

At the present time the committee in cooperation with the Library of Congress, Dr. Josef Stummvoll, director designate of Austrian National Library, and special subcommittees on Austria for the medieval and modern periods are preparing a proposal for microcopying medieval and modern Austrian sources for the submission to the Rockefeller Foundations.

EDGAR L. ERICKSON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1948.

THE COMMITTEE ON MANUSCRIPTS

The report of the Committee on Manuscripts was received too late for consideration by the Council. It has been referred to the special committee appointed by the Council. (See p. 32.)

Other Reports

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The thirty-first meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies was held at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., on January 29 and 30. Dean de Kiewiet of Cornell and Professor Strayer of Princeton attended the meeting as delegates of the American Historical Association. Since the meeting was the first to be held under the new constitution of the Council and since the chairman and director were both in their first year of office, there were many exchanges of information and ideas and few decisions.

The financial condition of the Council has improved somewhat since last year. Administrative expenses and the cost of the fellowship program have been underwritten for 3 years. It was encouraging to hear that the Council is no longer entirely dependent on Carnegie and Rockefeller grants and that other foundations, notably the Bollingen Fund, are becoming interested in its work. On the debit side is the complete exhaustion of the appropriation for publication and grants in aid of research. There seems to be no immediate prospect of replenishing this fund.

The Council voted to approve an ingenious plan of the Administrative Secretary which should stimulate interest in and improve the quality of its work. Certain major fields of Council activity are to be assigned to panels of Council members, who will meet regularly under the guidance of members of the administrative staff to discuss what the Council is doing and should be doing in these areas. Three of these panels were set up soon after the annual meeting, one on Eastern Cultures, one on International Cultural Relations, and one on Publication in the Humanities.

After some debate, and by a divided vote, the Council approved the establishment of regional bodies devoted to the humanities. The examples which made this expression of opinion necessary were the Pacific Coast Committee for the Humanities and the Southern Council on the Humanities. The success of these two organizations was a strong argument for extending the system to other regions where interest in the humanities has been weak.

Much time was devoted to a discussion of international cultural relations, but no very definite conclusions were reached. It is clear that international cultural organizations are becoming more numerous and more active, but it is less clear what they hope to and can accomplish. The very complicated machinery now being devised by UNESCO and the revised UAI will consume large amounts of the time of many scholars. Whether it will produce a corresponding improvement in the quality or quantity of scholarly work remains to be seen. The new panel on International Cultural Relations should throw some light on this problem in its report next year.

After a very involved debate, the Council voted to table, without prejudice, the application for membership of the American Society for Aesthetics. As a result of the debate, the Board of Directors was asked to study a report on standards of admission, prepared by the Conference of Secretaries two years ago, and to make recommendations on standards of admission to the Council at its next meeting.

The results of the annual election were as follows:

W. C. DeVane, *Chairman*; W. F. Twaddell, *Vice Chairman*; Lewis Hanke, *Secretary*; S. W. Boggs, *Treasurer*; A. R. Bellinger, S. E. Leavitt, Marjorie Nicolson,¹ F. A. Ogg, Stanley Pargellis, R. H. Shryock, J. R. Strayer, Lynn White, *Directors*.

Two Council programs have been especially effective during the past year. The Russian Translation Project has made available to scholars several important Russian works and is planning to increase its operations during the next few months. The Secretary

¹ Miss Nicolson resigned in June, and was replaced on October 8 by Cornelius Krusé.

for Fellowships, Mr. Goodchild, has selected a promising group of young scholars for training in underworked or interdisciplinary fields and has secured enough money to support this work for two more years.

At the March meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Cornelius Krusé submitted his resignation as Executive Director. Mr. DeVane immediately appointed a committee to select a successor, with Mr. Strayer as chairman and Mr. de Kiewiet as one of the five members. After consideration of some thirty candidates the committee recommended the appointment of Mr. Charles Odegaard, professor of medieval history at the University of Illinois. The committee felt that Mr. Odegaard's early recognition as a leading scholar in his field, his knowledge of the Middle West, his war service in the Navy, his interest in problems confronting the humanities, and his comparative youth made him an ideal candidate. The recommendation was approved by the Board of Directors during the summer and Mr. Odegaard took office as Executive Director on September 1.

JOSEPH R. STRAYER.

OCTOBER 15, 1948.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

During the past year there has been a change in the directorship of the Council. Donald Young, the former president, resigned to accept the directorship of the Russell Sage Foundation. Pendleton Herring was appointed in his place. Paul Webbink, formerly of the Washington office, has been appointed vice president and is now located in New York. The Washington office has been placed in charge of Elbridge Sibley. His tasks include the handling of applications for fellowships and for grants-in-aid.

The delegates of the American Historical Association to the Social Science Research Council have been active in the administrative affairs of the Council. Roy F. Nichols has served on the committee for the selection of a new president, on the Problems and Policy Committee, and on the Executive Committee. Shepard B. Clough has acted as Secretary of the Council.

The committees of particular interest to historians are the Committee on Council Leadership, the Committee on War Studies, the Committee on Economic History, the Committee on a Source Book of Historical Statistics, and the Committee on Historiography. During the past year, the following books sponsored by the Committee on War Studies have been published: Francis E. Merrill, *Social Problems on the Home Front*; David Novick and G. A. Steiner, *Wartime Industrial Statistics*. The committee has added one project to its list during the year—Herbert Rosinski, "Global Strategy."

The Committee on Historiography is composed of the following:

Ralph E. Turner, Yale University; Eugene N. Anderson, University of Nebraska; S. H. Brockunier, Wesleyan University; Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University; Thomas C. Cochran, New York University; Elmer Ellis, University of Missouri; B. J. Loewenberg, Sarah Lawrence College. This group is planning a series of conferences on the problems, concepts, and methods of the various social sciences which are considered to be pertinent to the study of history.

During the past year the following studies sponsored by the Committee on Economic History have been published: Oscar and Mary Handlin, *Commonwealth—A Study of the Role of Government in the American Economy: Massachusetts 1774-1861*; Louis Hartz, *Economic Policy and Democratic Thought: Pennsylvania, 1776-1860*; Warren C. Scoville, *Revolution in Glass Making*; Edwin C. Kirkland, *Men, Cities, and Transportation*.

The committee has continued its activity in stimulating research in the field of entrepreneurship. It has also launched a program of national fellowships in economic history.

The Committee on a Source Book of Historical Statistics has brought its work to a conclusion. A volume entitled *Historical Statistics of the United States* has been completed and is scheduled for early printing by the Government Printing Office.

Historians, as well as other social scientists, will find much useful information in the Council's Bulletin 58 prepared by Elbridge Sibley, "The Recruitment, Selection, and Training of Social Scientists." Attention should also be called to Charles Wagley's "Area Research and Training—a Conference Report on the Study of World Areas."

The historical guild ought to be acquainted with the fact that the Social Science Research Council, in addition to its regular fellowship and grants-in-aid programs, has inaugurated a plan for granting Area Research Training Fellowships and, in conjunction with the National Research Council, has begun a program for fellowships where the field of research is partially in the natural sciences and partially in the social sciences. The Council has also been active in making plans for awards under the Fulbright Act program.

Persons who desire to keep abreast of Council activities may receive upon request the Council's News Bulletin entitled "Items."

SHEPARD B. CLOUGH.

OCTOBER 29, 1948.

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN YEAR-BOOK

The representative reports that no important decisions resulted from the annual meeting of 1948. The *Yearbook* will continue to appear in its customary form.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN.

OCTOBER 20, 1948.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR *Social Education*¹

Sept. 1, 1947, to Aug. 31, 1948

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$317. 70	
A. H. A. quarterly payment, Sept. 30, 1947....	1, 200. 00	
A. H. A. quarterly payment, May 31, 1948... .	3, 282. 30	
(Payment for 2d, 3d and 4th quarters)....	<hr/>	\$4, 800. 00
Salaries, editor and editorial assistant.....	2, 646. 27	
Secretarial assistance.....	877. 99	
Office expenditures (telephone, telegraph, postage, supplies, and proof charges).....	667. 83	
Travel expense, editor.....	195. 59	
	<hr/>	\$4, 387. 68
Balance, Aug. 31, 1948.....		412. 32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00

MERRILL F. HARTSHORN, *Business Manager*.

The undersigned have checked the above accounts and find that all receipts and disbursements are correctly listed. The expenditures are supported by proper vouchers.

WILLIAM M. BREWER,
PAUL O. CARR, *Auditors*.

AUGUST 31, 1948.

¹ For general comment on the report of *Social Education* see the report of the Executive Secretary, p. 41.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

Donald McKay of Harvard University, our representative most closely in contact by attendance on meetings, has kept the central office informed about the affairs of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. The substance of his letters and of Professors A. L. Burt and Roy Nichols, his alternates at meetings in Paris and Copenhagen, are summarized in the report of the Executive Secretary. (See p. 39.)

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CLASSICAL AND MEDIAEVAL STUDIES IN ROME

In the spring of 1944 when the Trustees of the Academy approved in principle a plan for cooperation between the Academy and the various societies, we felt that it would be wise to wait until the actual conditions of the postwar Academy could be known. The Classical and Fine Arts Schools have both been in full operation for over a year. The Director reveals that he is interested in continuing to enlarge the program of the Academy and has applied for funds for the purpose under the Fulbright Act. Two of the societies have expressed their approval of the plan. The Mediaeval Academy on April 29, 1944, took formal notice of the proposal of the Academy to expand its program and voted "that Professor Morey be requested to convey to the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome the Mediaeval Academy's approval of close cooperation between the two institutions." The College Art Association, as their president reports to us, "was strongly in favor of cooperating with the American Academy" and proposed that they "should select each year three fellows in History of Art who should go to Rome." Their position at present is rather like that of the American Historical Association in that they are not in a position to provide stipends for the fellows whom they might designate. The two other societies, the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America, have been closely connected with the Academy for a long time past.

We believe that the study of history in ancient, medieval, and modern (particularly the Renaissance) fields has much to gain from our cooperation with a center such as the Academy in Rome, and hope that, if the American Historical Association will express its general approval of the Academy program, it will strengthen the Academy's application for funds under the Fulbright Act. It is, therefore, suggested that the Association approve the Academy as the possible recipient of funds for fellowships under the Fulbright law.

T. ROBERT S. BROUGHTON.
AUSTIN P. EVANS.

OCTOBER 19, 1948.

Report
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH
OF THE AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting

The forty-first annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held under the auspices of the University of Washington at Seattle, Wash., on December 27, 28, and 29, 1948. The total registration for the meeting was 90. The program was arranged by a committee consisting of Francis H. Herrick of Mills College (chairman), Allan B. Cole of Pomona College, Charles M. Gates of the University of Washington, David Harris of Stanford University, and Lawrence Kinnaird of the University of California. Local arrangements were in charge of a committee consisting of Charles M. Gates of the University of Washington (chairman), Fr. Vincent Conway of Seattle University, Chapin D. Foster of the Washington State Historical Society, W. Stull Holt of the University of Washington, and Lyle S. Shelmadine of the College of Puget Sound.

The meeting opened on the evening of December 27, 1948, with an informal reception in the lounge of Austin Hall on the campus of the University of Washington. In connection with the reception, a documentary film, "Westward in Bataan" was shown through the courtesy of the Historical Division, Department of the Army.

On the morning of December 28 there were three concurrent sessions held in Smith Hall. The first of these was devoted to modern European history. Reginald I. Lovell of the University of Washington acted as chairman. Papers were presented by Owen Ulph of the University of Nevada on "The *Mandat Imperatif* and the Dissolution of the Estates General of 1789"; Winston B. Thorson of Washington State College on "The First Experiment in European Collective Security"; and Oscar J. Hammen of the University of Montana on "Marx and the Revolution of 1848." In the session on Latin American and United States history, John W. Caughey of the University of California, Los Angeles, was chairman and papers were presented by Leland H. Creer of the University of Utah on "The Spanish-Mexican Slave Trade in the Great Basin, 1800-1853"; Eugene K. Chamberlain of the University of Montana on "Mexican Colonization Versus American Interests in Lower California"; and Alexander DeConde of Whittier College on "Herbert Hoover, the First Good Neighbor." The third session was on shipping in the American West. Harold W. Bradley of Claremont Graduate School was chairman. There were papers by Boyd F. Huff of the University of California, Berkeley, on "Ship Operation in the California Gold Rush Trade"; Alton B. Oviatt of Montana State College on "Steamboat Traffic on the Upper Missouri River, 1862-69"; and Giles T. Brown of Orange Coast College on "The Culmination and Decline of Pacific Coast-wise Navigation, 1916-36."

At luncheon in Austin Hall on December 28 Andrew Fish of the University of Washington presided. There was an address by Louis Morton, chief of the Pacific section, Historical Division, Department of the Army on "The American Surrender of the Philippines."

One of the afternoon sessions on December 28 was on Chinese history and was presented by the Far Eastern Institute of the University of Washington. George E. Taylor was chairman. There were papers by Hellmut Wilhelm on "Political Ideology in Nineteenth Century China"; Vincent Shih on "Ideology of Taiping Tien Kuo"; and James Wu on "The Financial Structure of the Manchu Empire." In the concurrent Colonial American history session Max Savelle of the University of Washington was chairman. The papers were by William R. Steckel of Stanford University on "Christopher Sauer, Spokesman for Pennsylvania Germans"; Wilbur R. Jacobs of Stanford University on "Presents to the Indians as a Factor in the Conspiracy of Pontiac"; and Leslie V. Brock of the College of Idaho on "The Reaction of the American Colonies to the Currency Act of 1764."

Late on the afternoon of December 28 those attending the meeting were the guests of President and Mrs. Raymond B. Allen of the University of Washington at a reception and tea at the president's home.

The annual dinner of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held in Austin Hall on the evening of December 28. W. Stull Holt of the University of Washington presided. The subject of the presidential address by Frank J. Klingberg of the University of California, Los Angeles, was "British-American Humanitarianism and a Design for Peace."

There were two sessions on the morning of December 29. One was on the history of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Solomon Katz of the University of Washington acted as chairman. There were papers on "The Concept of Social Hierarchy in the Writings of St. Thomas Aquinas" by Katherine Archibald of Stanford University; "Maioragio, a Sixteenth Century Rhetorician" by Quirinus Breen of the University of Oregon; and "Some Medieval Features of Renaissance Civilization" by Emil Lucki of the University of Utah. Edith Dobie of the University of Washington presided at the session on the history of Canada. There were papers by John S. Galbraith of the University of California, Los Angeles, on "The Hudson's Bay Land Controversy, 1863-69"; Herman J. Deutsch of Washington State College on "Removal: a One-time Phase of Canadian Indian Policy"; and Walter N. Sage of the University of British Columbia on "The Northwest Mounted Police and British Columbia."

The annual business meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held in Smith Hall at 11 a. m. on December 29. President Frank J. Klingberg was in the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer, the Chairman of the General Membership Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Editors of the *Pacific Historical Review*, and the Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* presented reports. The report of the Business Manager of the *Pacific Historical Review* was read, in his absence, by the Managing Editor. The following awards were reported for the year 1948: American History, equal credit to *Douglas of the Fir* by A. G. Harvey and *California Gold* by Rodman W. Paul, honorable mention to *William Douglass* by Raymond Muse; European History, to *The Sound Trade and Anglo-Dutch Conflict, 1640-54* by Harold A. Hansen, and honorable mention to *The English Christian and the Problem of War, 1914-18* by L. Mark Hamilton; Pacific History, to Raymond A. Rydell for *The Cape Horn Route to the Pacific*.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Andrew Fish (chairman), Oscar J. Hammen, and John A. Schutz presented the following:

Resolved, That there be recorded in the minutes our regret on the death of a number of members during the year. Gertrude Atherton and Mary Forbush Failing were life members. Others were Frederic Logan Paxson, Laura A. White, and George McAfee McCune. We recall especially the active interest of Professor Paxson, who was one of our past presidents, and who made so large a contribution to American history. In the case of Dr. McCune our regret is all the keener that his promising career was cut short at an early age.

Resolved, That our thanks be expressed to the University of Washington and to the Committee on Arrangements for their hospitality and for their labors in providing so well and so graciously for our comfort and entertainment.

Resolved, That we declare our warm appreciation of the effective work of the Program Committee to whom is due so much of the credit for the success of the meeting.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Nominations consisting of William H. Ellison (chairman), John S. Galbraith, Francis H. Herrick, and Max Savelle reported the following nominations which were adopted unanimously: president, Carl F. Brand, Stanford University; vice president, Walter N. Sage, University of British Columbia; secretary treasurer, John H. Kemble, Pomona College; council, the above officers and Colin B. Goodykoontz, University of Colorado, George H. Guttridge, University of California, Berkeley, W. Stull Holt, University of Washington, Benjamin Sacks, University of New Mexico; board of editors, *Pacific Historical Review* (terms ending 1951), Harold W. Bradley, Claremont

Graduate School, Delmer M. Brown, University of California, Berkeley, George H. Knoles, Stanford University; Committee on Awards, American History, Osgood Hardy, Occidental College (chairman), Austin E. Hutcheson, University of Nevada, Herman J. Deutsch, Washington State College; European History, Andrew Fish, University of Washington (chairman), Alfred Larson, University of Wyoming, Francis J. Bowman, University of Southern California; Pacific History, Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University (chairman), Paul S. Dull, University of Oregon, Allan B. Cole, Pomona College.

The chairman of the Special Committee on the *Pacific Historical Review*, Harold W. Bradley, reported, and it was voted to continue the same committee for 1949.

At luncheon in Austin Hall on December 29 Herman J. Deutsch of Washington State College presided. An address, "Constitution Making in the Land of Gold" was presented by William H. Ellison of the University of California, Santa Barbara College.

The meeting closed with two simultaneous sessions on the afternoon of December 29. One, on Pacific Northwest History was presided over by Dan E. Clark of the University of Oregon. There were papers on "Joseph Lane: Oregon's First Territorial Governor" by Oscar O. Winther of Indiana University; and "An Appraisal of the Territorial Administration of Oregon" by Dorothy O. Johansen of Reed College. The other session, on the history of Great Britain had Carl F. Brand of Stanford University as chairman. There were papers by John A. Schutz of the California Institute of Technology on "John Bull and Republican America, 1791-1800"; Colin R. Lovell of the University of California on "The Trial of Peers in Great Britain"; and Ronald V. Sires of Whitman College on "The Repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927."

JOHN H. KEMBLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Financial statement, 1948

Balance, Jan. 2, 1948.....		\$210.89
Income:		
American Historical Association.....	\$200.00	
Interest.....	3.68	
Registrations at Annual Meeting, January 1948.....	118.47	
Registrations at Annual Meeting, December 1948.....	81.00	
Sale of <i>Proceedings</i>	1.50	
	<hr/>	
	404.65	404.65
		<hr/>
		615.54
Expense:		
Annual meeting, January 1948.....	117.03	
Annual meeting, December 1948.....	25.86	
Clerical Assistance.....	25.41	
Postage.....	27.25	
Printing, stationery, etc.....	100.59	
Telephone, telegraph.....	5.40	
Traveling expenses.....	146.38	
	<hr/>	
	457.92	457.92
		<hr/>
Balance, Jan. 1, 1949.....		157.62

JOHN H. KEMBLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

FEBRUARY 26, 1949.



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